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The Antiquary

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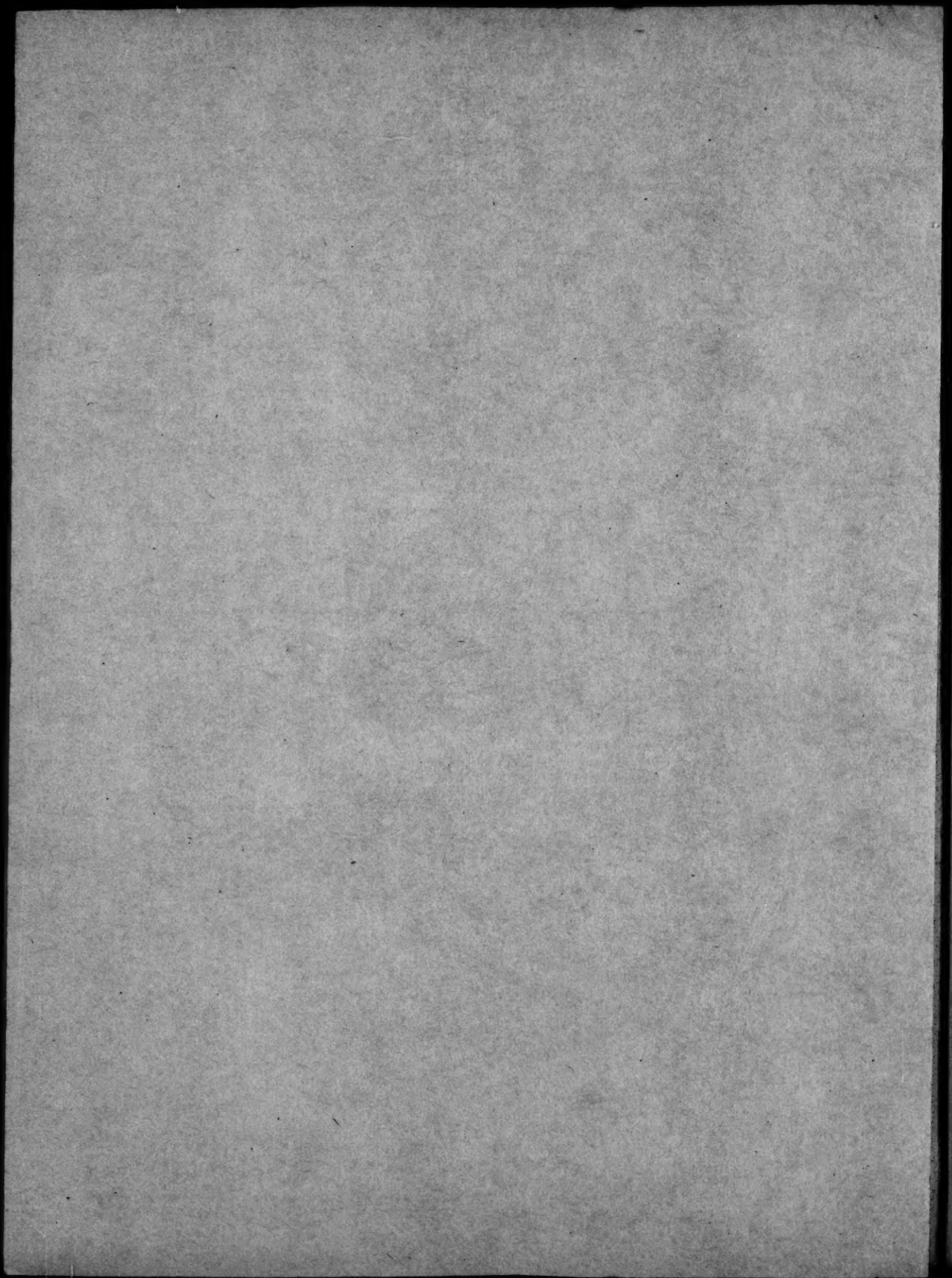
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The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1909.

Notes of the Month.

ON October 19 Mr. Spencer Curwen gave a very interesting address at Plaistow on the origin of that place-name. He said that there were two derivations of "Plaistow." It was said to be the "stow" or village of the De Plaiz family, who owned the land after the Norman Conquest, and it was said to be a "play-stowe," or recreation ground. He himself had noticed the name in many parts of the country. During the last few months he had seen references in the papers to Plaistow Green, near Crich, in Derbyshire, and Plaistow Green near Newbury, in Berks. A reference to the subject in *Notes and Queries* by Mr. Gerish, of the East Herts Archæological Society, led him to write to him. In reply, Mr. Gerish said that there were records of at least six Plaistows in Hertfordshire. Of these, only that at Barley remains village property, all the others having been filched. The Rector of Buckland took possession of his Plaistow because the lads played games on it on Sundays. The name was always preceded by the definite article—the Plaistow. Of the Buckley Plaistow, an Inquisition of 1638 said: "And that there was another piece of land called the Playstoe, conteyninge two acres, which Playstoe had allwaies been used for the younge people of the parish to resort unto, and there to play and take their pastime.

In consequence of receiving Mr. Gerish's letter, Mr. Curwen wrote to the secretaries
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of all the County Archæological Societies, and he received about twenty replies. These replies showed (1) that the name was a south-country one—it was not known beyond the Trent; (2) that it was very common; (3) that it was originally the field adjoining the village where the miracle plays were performed. When the Reformation brought these plays to an end, the field was used for recreation. Nearly all his correspondents were familiar with the name "Plaistow." One of them connected it with the Celtic "plas," or place, but all the others gave the Anglo-Saxon derivation. Professor Moorman, of Leeds University, derived the name from the old English Plegstow, through the middle English Pleistow. It was a playing or wrestling ground (Latin, *gymnasium*) for the village. Gilbert White's reference to the Plaistow near Selbourne was mentioned by several correspondents.

Mr. Curwen said he was much indebted to Mr. E. F. Kirk, who had searched for him at the Record Office. Mr. Kirk found Robert Gernon holding two manors at Ham in the year 1086. From him the property came down in the direct line to the second Richard de Monfichet (they had dropped the name of Gernon). This Richard died in 1268, not in 1258 as stated by Morant. As he had no heirs his property was divided, and a third of it went to Richard de Plays (not Hugh, as stated by Morant and other historians). In 1346 Sir Richard Plaiz was still holding part of a fee in East and West Ham. The land seems afterwards to have been granted to Stratford Abbey. The earliest reference to the name that Mr. Kirk has been able to find is in 15 Henry VIII. (1524). It is not in Domesday. Mr. Kirk argues that as Plaistow does not appear until after the Plaiz family, the name must be derived from them. He admits, however, that the other Plaistows may well be derived from the Anglo-Saxon. For example, Plaistow Hundred, county Worcester, is mentioned in Domesday. Mr. Curwen, in concluding, said he was sorry not to be able to offer any clear solution of the origin of the name. It did not, of course, follow absolutely that because the De Plaiz family held the land the "Stow" was named after them.

It might merely be a coincidence that they possessed a name resembling a common Anglo-Saxon appellation.



An interesting discovery has recently been made at Faxfleet, near Staddlethorpe, an out-of-the-way village, where at one time was a preceptory. The object is an inscribed penannular brooch (*circa* 1330), which is of brass and in a wonderful state of preservation, having regard to its great age. Its only defect is that the acus or pin is missing, to which fact, no doubt, the loss of the brooch is due. The specimen is of exceptional interest from the fact that it is a survival of the old Celtic and Saxon brooches, and others of a similar type were used in Scotland until comparatively recent times. In the Hull Museum there are examples from ancient burial mounds in Yorkshire which were identical in shape with the Faxfleet specimen. The brooch is made from a flat piece of brass $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, and is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. It has been made by cutting a circular piece out of the centre 1 inch across, thus leaving a circular belt $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. Upon this has been very carefully inscribed in old characters, "Yenk on me A" (Think on me). The letters are placed at equal distances apart, the division between the words being indicated by crosses. The first letter is the old Anglo-Saxon "Thorn," which survived as an abbreviation for "th" down to the eighteenth century. The final "A" may be a representation of Alpha and Omega, the place of Omega being taken by a Maltese cross. On the other hand, the letter "A" may be the initial of a name. The space between each letter is very carefully incised in a herringbone design. That the brooch had been in use for some time is shown by the fact that it is fairly well worn where the pin has been resting—viz., between the letters K and O. The object has been examined by the authorities at the British Museum, and is of interest historically from the fact that relics of that particular period are exceedingly scarce, being nothing like so numerous as the earlier British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities. The object has been secured for the Museum of East Yorkshire Antiquities at Hull.

Mr. W. D. Carøe has discovered that the original piers of the Norman central tower of Canterbury Cathedral are actually in existence, encased in the masonry of the piers of the later tower. The externally visible piers, it seems, are a shell of masonry only 9 to 12 inches thick, and with no bond into the Norman piers, the space between being merely filled up with rubble.



At the opening general meeting of the session of the Royal Institute of British Architects on November 1 the President, Mr. Ernest George, presented the royal gold medal to Dr. Arthur Evans, of Cretan exploration fame. Dr. Evans gave a short lecture on "The Palace of Knossos as a Sanctuary and the 'Miniature Frescoes.'" We take the following suggestive passage from a report of the lecture in the *Architect* of November 5: "He drew attention to the evidence that had accumulated throughout the whole course of the excavation of the religious aspects of the great building. It was a sanctuary as much as a palace, and the Minoan kings were also priests. It was unlike other palaces either of the ancient or modern world, in which the demands of cult might be satisfied with a single shrine or chapel. In some respects it might rather be compared to the Vatican, for it swarmed with shrines and halls for ritual functions. The evidence of a whole series of finds had now shown that the chief divinity of Minoan Crete was a virgin goddess akin to Rhea and the Asiatic Artemis, and the Kings of Knossos seem to have administered their realm as her high priests. Besides the pillars of her shrines, the aniconic image of the goddess was the sacred double axe, and the wonderful painted sarcophagus discovered by the Italian Mission at Hagia Triada, near the southern coast of Crete, showed an actual scene of worship in which offerings were being made to a pair of these axes rising from stepped pedestals. The double axe, as was well known, recurred at a later date among the kindred Carian population as the attribute of their Zeus, called from its native name *labrys* 'Labrandeus,' and the view, put forth on philological grounds, that the Cretan Labyrinth derived

its name from a dialectic form of the same name was fully confirmed by the archaeological evidence. The Palace of Knossos was before all things 'The House of the Double Axe,' and was thus the true Labyrinth of tradition."

Four fine views of the rebuilt Selby Abbey were given in the *Architect* of October 29.

An appeal is being made to the county of Lincoln and all lovers of ancient sites to preserve the site and remains of Bardney Abbey. According to a statement by the Vicar of Bardney (the Rev. C. E. Laing), the excavation of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Oswald, commenced on Friday, February 19, 1909. Many visitors have expressed their surprise at the quantity and the quality of the remains already unearthed, though at present only six of the twenty pillars of the nave of the church are uncovered. The architectural features of the church are striking. The chancel is entirely Norman, and had on either side an arcade of four bays. The bases of these remain, showing that the cylindrical portion of each was 7 feet in diameter. The high altar has been absolutely destroyed, but three altar slabs have been uncovered in the side-chapels. The tombstones in the pavement are some of them most remarkable, and include those of four abbots, three priors, one sub-prior and sacristan, one precentor, one rector, one chaplain, one soldier, and some others at present undeciphered. These are full of historical interest, having names and dates clearly showing. The church is 254 feet long, and 61 feet 6 inches wide, with a north transept, and two side-chapels forming a south transept. The expenditure of £1,000 would cover the whole scheme, of which £240 has been raised and £160 expended. The interesting little pamphlet in which the Vicar makes his appeal for help contains some excellent pictures, showing what has already been done on the site.

The historic houses, Nos. 59 and 60, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which have been threatened with destruction, appear to have been saved for the present. Although for the past 150

years these premises have been divided, they were originally built as one house, having been erected in connection with the scheme suggested by James I. for laying out the fields, which were then waste ground, into walks. Inigo Jones was the architect, and the structure remains, except in some slight details, much the same as it was in his day. The house deserves recognition to-day apart from its value as an example of the work of Inigo Jones, on account of its literary and historical associations. It was, when first built, occupied by the Berties, Earls of Lindsey, afterwards Dukes of Ancaster, and among others who afterwards lived in it were the Earl of Dorset, the poet, and Mr. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, who was shot in the House of Commons in 1812.

In the *Times* of November 1 that journal's Rome correspondent announced an important archaeological find at Belmonte, in Piceno, in the shape of a tomb containing four *bigæ* and a large number of other bronze objects. In a later communication, published in the *Times* of November 12, it was stated that unfortunately, though the contents of the tomb were numerous and important, they were in a very damaged condition. Notwithstanding this, continued the correspondent, "it will be possible to put together the complete remains of five *bigæ*, of each of which have been found the *antyx*, the frame, the circles of the wheels, and the spokes, all in hollow bronze. One of them, smaller than the other four, seems to have been of a highly ornamental character. A very curious cuirass was found, the breast-plate and back-plate of leather covered with thin bronze plates and attached to each other with bronze shoulder fastenings. Four helmets, greaves for the legs, and nine lances, with some short swords in their sheaths—the latter of wood, which has disappeared almost entirely—complete the armour, which is in very fair condition of preservation. The tomb must have been of some chieftain, as traces of only one skeleton have been found." The discoverer is inclined to date the tomb about the seventh century B.C.

We are indebted to Mr. Sidney Heath for the clever drawing of a ceiling of Forde

House, reproduced on this page. He writes : "Forde House, near Newton Abbot, is a very interesting specimen of a Jacobean manor-house, and one that has happily retained the whole of its interior fittings. These comprise a large quantity of panelling and carving, mantelpieces, doors, etc., and two remarkably fine plaster ceilings, one of which is here illustrated. Among other things to be seen here are some wonderful old wall papers mounted on canvas, and attached to the walls

The Prince of Samos, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has signed a contract with Professor Wiegand, in which the sole right to search for archæological treasures on the Island of Samos is ceded to the Berlin Museum for the space of ten years. Professor Wiegand, who is entrusted with the direction of the operations by the Berlin Museum authorities, is well known through his successful excavations at Miletus and Priene. He has made careful investigations



JACOBEOAN CEILING, FORDE HOUSE, NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON.

by means of wooden frames ; and outside, at the back of the house, is a delightful specimen of an old lead rain-water cistern, of great size, and possessing much intrinsic beauty."



The *Corriere d' Italia* of November 9 stated that a Graffito inscription had been discovered in the catacombs of Sebastiano at Rome, dating back to the third century, consisting of the words "Domus Petri."

on the Island of Samos, and is confident that excavations here, too, will bring to light much that is of intense interest. The discoveries made by only a superficial search, which are collected in the museum on the island, and of which Professor Wiegand made a catalogue some years ago, are an indication of what may be found when the work is undertaken scientifically. Several wealthy Germans have contributed substantial sums towards the cost of the excavations, and one

has placed £1,000 at the disposal of the museum authorities for the special work connected with the uncovering of the ruins of the Temple of Heraion.



The Council of the East Herts Archæological Society have issued a notice that the recording of all the memorials it has been found possible to decipher in the churches and churchyards, chapels and burial-grounds in the Hundreds of Braughing and Hitchin in the county of Hertford has been completed for the parishes of (Braughing) Bishop's Stortford, Braughing, Eastwick, Gilston, Hunsdon, Sawbridgeworth, Standon, Stanstead Abbots, Stanstead St. Margarets, Thorley, Thundridge, Ware, Westmill, and Widford; and (Hitchin) Codicote, Hexton, Hitchin, Ickleford, St. Ippollitts, Kimpton, King's Walden, Lilley, Offley, Pirton, and St. Paul's Walden. The transcriptions have been indexed and bound, and can be consulted personally or by correspondence (if a stamped and addressed envelope is sent) in the library of the Hon. Secretary of the Society, Ivy Lodge, Bishop's Stortford. It is anticipated that the Hundreds of Hertford and Broadwater will be completed next year. The recording of the Hundreds of Cashio and Dacorum is being steadily proceeded with, and there is every reason to believe that by 1911 the whole county will be finished. Although it has not been found practicable, by reason of the cost, to print the inscriptions, indexes of the surnames, giving the parishes in which they are to be found, have been printed for the Hundreds of Edwinstree and Odsey, and may be had of the Hon. Secretary for 1s. each.



A further appeal has been issued for donations to the Diamond Jubilee (1908) Fund of the Somersetshire Archæological Society for the much-needed extension and re-arrangement of the Museum and Library at Taunton Castle. To carry out the work thoroughly, including the very necessary provision of a fire-proof strong-room for the storage of the growing collection of manuscripts and local records, a sum of £650 is needed, towards which about £330 has been already subscribed. Donations will be gladly received by the treasurers or secretaries at Taunton Castle.

During his third term of office as Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, which ended on November 9 last, Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny presented to the Kingston Museum a series of impressions from the British Museum of the coins of the Saxon and Anglo-Saxon kings who were crowned at Kingston. In all these coins the primary object is the sign of the Cross, generally shown as a cross pattée in the centre of the coin, which is repeated before the King's name in the inscription which surrounds it. The name of the moneyer, and often the name of the mint, are also shown. The first coins are those of King Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great. These were all struck at Bath. This king acceded to the throne of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex in 901, and was crowned King of Wessex at Kingston by Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, on Whitsun Day, 902. He probably selected Kingston as the seat of coronation, in accordance with the life's work of Alfred the Great, who ever tried to unite the Angles and the Saxons into one kingdom, not with a view to his own aggrandizement, but that, by the strength of union, they might be able to resist the invasions of their common enemy the Danes. Edward the Elder's sister was Queen of the Angles in Mercia, those counties which lie north of the Thames. Kingston was therefore a much more convenient place for both parties to meet than Winchester would have been; and as a happy result of the friendship thus established, we find the Angles and the Saxons ever after fighting victoriously together against the Danish foe until Edward became ruler over all England. Later coins are those of the Kings Edmund, Edred, Edwy, Edward the Martyr, and Ethelred the "Unready." On the same tray is shown a facsimile of the gold jewel of Alfred the Great, found at Athelney, Somerset, in 1693. Dr. Finny has also presented the museum with other objects of local interest—the jewel worn by the mayors and bailiffs of Kingston prior to the use of the mayor's chain, a vase made from the wood of Kingston Bridge toll-gates, and a model of Chertsey Abbey bell on a stand made from the wood of the original beam on which it swung. This bell is made famous in the poem "Curfew shall not ring to-night."

A most interesting find is reported from Breslau, in Silesia. In the course of excavations at Oltitz, near Ratibor, fourteen cave dwellings of the Stone Age have been discovered. The most valuable object brought to light, however, is a female clay figure, representing a goddess. The figure is about 4,000 years old. All sorts of instruments, knives, and drills from the Stone Age have also been discovered.



We take the following note from the *Builder* of November 13: "Grateful as lovers of the picturesque may be for the gradual accumulation of silt which long ago separated the ancient city of Bruges from the sea, and so preserved its quiet, old-world aspect to this day, the people of Belgium have other views. By the expenditure of some two and a half millions they constructed the new seaport of Zeebrugge, which was intended to revive the material prosperity of a once famous industrial centre. Nevertheless, the great forces of Nature still oppose the efforts of man, and, despite persistent dredging, the sea continues to pile up mud and sand to such an extent as to render the new harbour dangerous and of no use save for vessels of small size. So rapid is the accretion of material that last year, after an area of about 250 feet square had been dredged to the maximum depth of some 32 feet, only a month later the depth had decreased by fully 7 feet 6 inches. This does not indicate a very promising future for the port of Zeebrugge, and those who rejoice in the peacefulness and architectural beauties of Bruges need not fear any immediate transformation of the city into a Belgian edition of Leeds or Bradford." The same issue contained two good drawings by Mr. Sidney Heath of the Hungerford Almshouses, Corsham, one giving a general view of the block of buildings, the other showing the north front, with its fine old heraldic wall panel. The *Builder* for the previous week had a long and well-informed article on "The Published Plans of St. Peter's, Rome," in which we think we recognized the "fine Roman hand" of Mr. Tavenor-Perry, whose drawing of Ponte Nomentano, near Rome, appeared in the same issue.



At the sale by auction early in November, at Berlin, of the famous art collection of

Herr Lanna, of Prague, a small wooden reliquary, with gilt copper-plates on the sides, 1 foot high and $\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, was bought by the Paris art dealer, Seligman, for £6,000. The reliquary was made at Limoges in the thirteenth century. Another plate of coloured copper, also of French origin, fetched £2,900.



The Rector (Rev. Prebendary Reynolds) and churchwarden of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary, St. Thomas Apostle, St. Antholin, and St. John the Baptist, in the City, appeal for funds to put the exterior of their church into a proper state of repair. The funds available for the purpose are quite inadequate for the extensive repairs that have to be done from time to time on account of the destructive effect the London atmosphere has on the stone of which the church is built. At the present moment portions of the stonework have fallen, or have had to be removed as dangerous to passers-by. The church of St. Mary Aldermary is situated in one of the busiest parts of the City, opposite the Mansion House Station. It stands on the exact site of one that was built when London was beginning to outgrow the limits of the first Roman wall. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and when the church now known as St. Mary le Bow was built it became known as the "Older Mary," or "Aldermary." The church was rebuilt in the sixteenth century, but it was terribly injured in the Great Fire of London. Its rebuilding was entrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, with the condition that it should be a copy of the former building, which probably accounts for its being in the Gothic style. The church is the burial-place of several Lord Mayors of London, and of Richard Chaucer, an ancestor of the poet; and in it Milton was married to his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, on February 24, 1663. The address of the Rector is 67, Queen Street, E.C., and of the churchwarden (Colonel Vickers Dunfee), 28, Queen Street, E.C.



The Hospitals of Kent.

I.—ST. NICHOLAS AT HARBLE- DOWN.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

(Concluded from p. 418.)

BY their local statutes, no Warden (or Master) or any other member could make any deed of surrender of a hospital, guild, etc., without the consent of all the members, which could not be easily obtained. But Parliament, which met on January 16, 1542 (one of the representatives of Kent being Sir Thomas Moyle), erected for the King the "Court of Wards and Liveries" and the "Court of Surveys." Also any member of a corporation was not to have a negative voice (even by the peculiar statutes of their body) upon any grant, lease, or election made by the head and the greater part of the brethren. This was to prepare the way for the destruction of Hospitals, Chantries, etc. (*History of the Church of England*, by R. W. Dixon, vol ii., p. 280).

The ninth and last Parliament of Henry VIII., assembled at Westminster, November 23, 1545, when Kent was represented by Sir Thomas Cheney of Shurland in Sheppey, and George Harper of Sutton Valence, passed "an Act for the dissolution of Chantries, Hospitals, and Free Chapels," existing within the last five years, with their lands and rents, all endowments for obits and anniversaries, and the property of all Guilds and Brotherhoods, from the Easter following, were to be surrendered to the King "during the term of his natural life." But Henry VIII. died on January 28, 1547.

The first Parliament of the reign of Edward VI., which met in November, 1547, passed a more sweeping measure to relieve an embarrassed treasury, and those foundations not yet acquired by the Crown—Chantries, Guilds, etc., with all their lands, rents, and endowments, etc.—were to be made over to the King, his heirs and successors for ever (*History of the Church of England (Henry VIII. to Mary)*, by James Gairdner (1902), p. 250).

CHANTRY OF ST. NICHOLAS.

It has been already stated that in 1342 Archbishop Stratford made over to the Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at the Eastbridge in Canterbury, the income of the parish church (*ecclesiam parochialem*) of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, provided there was an efficient priest found for the services at Harbledown.

Then in 1371 a chantry was founded within the Church of St. Nicholas at Harbledown, by Thomas Newe, who was then the master of Eastbridge Hospital, and he and his successors had the appointment of the chaplain at Harbledown.

The following names of the chaplains from the Registers at Lambeth have been kindly supplied by the Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A. :

1377. John Halgheton, admitted February 24,

1377.

1387. John Vagge, February 16, 1387.

Geoffrey Setryngton, resigned 1400.

1400. John Martyn, March 3, 1400, on the resignation of the last chaplain.

Archbishop Thomas Arundel on May 18, 1402, when at the Palace in Canterbury, confirmed a chantry for a priest to serve this hospital to—"The prior and prioress, and the brothers and sisters of our Hospital of Herbaldowne."

The chaplain was to have one house standing against the gate of the hospital, with the meadows and gardens adjoining; also a certain pigeon-house there now conferred on the Hospital of Eastbridge by William atte Well, chaplain, by licence of the King. Also a certain vacant piece of ground, adjoining the hospital, called Clavering. He was to receive two marcs (26s. 8d.) a year, and five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) in payment from the Warden of Eastbridge (out of land at Herne paid by Thomas de Court), and two and a half marcs (£1 13s. 4d.) yearly from the Warden of Eastbridge, payable four times a year, from land at Hothe. When there was a vacancy, the Warden of Eastbridge Hospital was to appoint another priest (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals*, by John Duncombe, p. 209).

1410. John Cheyne, rector of Hawkinge, exchanged with the last chaplain, January 17, 1410.
1415. John Bocher, admitted November 29, 1415.
1421. Thomas Barbour, July 5, 1421, on the resignation of the last chaplain. He may possibly be the Thomas Barbour, who was chaplain, 1404-1421, of the Roper Chantry in the Church of St. Dunstan at Canterbury.
1427. John Welling, January 25, 1427, on the death of the last chaplain.
1429. Hugh Nobul, October 11, 1429, on the resignation of the last chaplain.
1430. William, son of John de Terryngton, exchanged here, with the former chaplain, February 11, 1430.
1430. Thomas Gedge, vicar of Rainham, exchanged here with the last chaplain July 14, 1430.
- Walter Gilbert, resigned 1468.
1468. William Robert, on the resignation of the last chaplain, September, 3, 1468.
1473. Richard Smythe, who was rector of Pluckley 1450-1473, exchanged here with William Robert, and died in 1486. By his will, dated June 20, 1485, describes himself as "chaplain of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbledown," and desired to be buried in the church of the hospital at the choir-door before the image of the Holy Cross. To the church he gave 6s. 8d. and his best portifor (or breviary) (*Consistory Court Wills*, vol. iii., fol. 99).
1486. Robert Lasynby.
1488. Thomas Cottebery, October 27, 1488, on the resignation of the last chaplain.
- Thomas Porter. By his will, dated May 12, 1519, describes himself as "priest of St. Nicholas, Harbledown," and desired to be buried in the chancel of the church. Gave to the church 3s. 4d. and a printed breviary; also 6d. each to the Light of the Rood, St. Thomas, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Katherine, St. George, St. Christopher, the Women, and Jesus over the high altar. Probate October 10, 1524 (*Consistory Wills*, vol. xiv., fol. 52.)
1524. George Hyggis, September 30, 1524, on the death of the last chaplain. In

1534 his yearly salary received from the Master of St. Thomas Hospital, in Canterbury, £6, and in offerings 10s. (*Valor. Eccl.*). In 1556, as "late Incumbent of Harbledown," he was receiving a pension of £6 a year, and was fifty-nine years old (*Arch. Cantiana*, vol. ii., p. 63).

On February 14, 1546, certain Commissioners for Kent were appointed by Henry VIII., to make inquiry concerning the true yearly value of the Colleges, Hospitals, Chantries, etc. (*Chantry Certificates*, Roll 29).

"The answer of the Brothers, and the Curate or Chantry-priest of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Harbaldowne, to certain Articles to them ministered by the King's Commissioners.

"We have a Chantry-priest who hath the care of all the Brothers and Sisters within the said Hospital, and ministereth unto us all the sacraments when need requireth, and sayeth Divine service according to his foundation; and the said Priest is one of the number of the Brothers of the Hospital in part of his stipend. Also the Priest hath exhibited a rental wherein is contained all the revenues and profits unto the said Chantry-priest of the Hospital, and the yearly resolving and deductions being and going out of the same.

"A house where the Priest dwelleth, called Clavering, and an orchard adjoining to the Hospital, by estimation worth, yearly, 13s. 4d.

"A tenement against the Hospital of Harbaldowne, with a garden and 4½ acres of land thereto adjoining, by estimation worth, yearly, 22s. 8d.

"Divers land, called Mekynbroke,* in the parish of Herne; which land pertaineth to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, and payeth yearly to the said Priest £3 6s. 8d.

"Out of Hoth Court, in the parish of Cosmus Blean, the which lands pertaineth to the Master of the Hospital of Eastbridge in Canterbury, and payeth yearly 33s. 4d.

* In 1528 Robert Atte See of Herne, held Makenbrooke, by payment to the Hospital of Eastbridge of a yearly rent of £3 6s. 8d., which rent was paid to the Chantry-priest of St. Nicholas Hospital at Harbledown (*History of Kent*, by Edward Hasted, vol. iii., p. 619).

"The said Priest is one of the number of poor Brothers of the said Hospital, and receiveth yearly for his portion, as other doth there, by estimation 33s. 4d. Total £8 13s. 4d." (*Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals*, by John Duncombe, p. 232).

In the first year of Edward VI., the Parliament passed an Act: "That all Colleges, Free-Chapels, and Chantries that were in existence within five years before the first day of this present Parliament (November, 1547), with all their lands, tenements, rents, titles, etc., belonging to them, shall, after the next Feast of Easter (1548), be given to the King, his heirs and successors for ever.

"In every such place where a guild, fraternity, the priest or incumbent of any Chantry *in esse* the first day of this present Parliament, by the foundation, ordinance, or the first institution thereof, should or ought to have kept a grammar-school or a preacher, and so has done since the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, [such] lands tenements and other hereditaments of every such chantry, guild, and fraternity, to remain and continue in succession to a schoolmaster or preacher for ever, for and toward the keeping of a grammar-school, or preaching, and for such godly intents and purposes, and in such manner and form, as the same Commissioners, or two of them at the least, shall assign or appoint" (*Documents Illustrative of English Church History*, by Henry Gee and W. J. Hardy (1896), p. 338).

"The Commission to survey the Chantries, etc., dated 14 February in the 2 Edw. VI. (1547-1548).

"The Chantry within the parish church of St. Nicholas, in Harbaldon, was founded by William [de Whittlesea], sometime Abp. of Canterbury, to the intent that a Priest, being one in number of the Brothers of the Hospital there, should celebrate Divine service, minister the sacraments, and take care of the said Brothers of the Hospital for ever.

"The yearly value of the lands and possessions appertaining to the same Chantry, £8 13s. 4d.

"Whereof in rent resolute 4s. 8d., perpetual tenth 17s. 4d.; and so remaineth clear to the Chantry-priest, £7 11s. 3d.

"George Higgis is now Incumbent and
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Chantry-priest there, of the age of 51 years' indifferently learned and of honest conversation and qualities, and hath not any other living besides the same Chantry.

"There is not any Vicar there already endowed, and it is requisite one priest or minister to serve there, for there be LXVII. housling people within the foresaid Hospital.

"There is not any grammar-school kept, preacher maintained, or poor people relieved by the same Chantry.

"There hath not been any sale of land or tenements, spoil or waste of woods, or gifts of goods, belonging to the Chantry. Goods there is none" (*Antiquities of Canterbury*, by Nicholas Battely (1703), p. 198).

WILLS OF THE INMATES OF THE HOSPITAL.

From their wills, we learn that some of the brothers and sisters possessed a certain amount of private property in various parts of Kent from which they had come.

Also that the Church of St. Nicholas had a Chapel of St. Thomas (probably the Archbishop), and the following lights: The Rood, Our Lady, St. Christopher, St. George, St. Katherine, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Nicholas (the patron saint), St. Peter, St. Thomas, The Women, and the Jesus light (which was over the high altar).

Unless the burial-place is mentioned, they were buried in the churchyard, and the men describe themselves as a "brother," and the women as a "sister" of the Hospital of St. Nicholas of Herbaldowne.

William Polure, dated 12 Nov., 1473. To wife Agnes an acre of land in Herble-downe, called Bercroft; also all other lands and tenements in the same parish to her for life; then to daughter Agatha, if she die, then to my daughter Isabella. Exors.: wife Agnes and Wm. Trendle. Probate 4 Dec., 1473 (*Archdeaconry*, vol. ii.).

Richard Gylmyn, 14 Nov., 1479. To the parish-chaplain 4d. To Isabella Sherman 20d. Nicholas Glover, brother of the Hospital, and gate-keeper, to have one tabarde. That John Sharp and Andrew Gylmyn my feoffees each have 6s. 8d., and after my death to sell one acre and a rod of land with appurtenances in parish of Seasalter,

which Alice Bolle now holds to ferm; and one piece of land with appurts. in the same parish at Letlyff; and with the money provide a chaplain to celebrate for my soul, parents, benefactors, and all the faithful departed, in the Church of Seasalter for one whole year. Exors.: John Sharp and Andrew Gylmyn. Prob. 10 January, 1480 (*Consistory Court*, vol. ii., fol. 465).

John Smyth, 4 Feb., 1484. To the high altar for tithes 6d. Daughter Joan have £6, and one pot after the death of Dionise my wife. Prob. 30 Nov., 1484 (*Consistory*, vol. iii., fol. 18).

William a Crouche, 7 January, 1491. Gave to the high altar for tithes and offerings 8d. Wife Elisabeth to have all lands and tenements in the parish of Chilham, and at her death to son Christopher. Residue of movable goods to his wife to dispose at her discretion, and wife with Wm. Read the younger exors. Witnesses: John Brodgare, prior of the said Hospital, Thos. Reynsford, John Johnson, and others of the same Hospital. Probate 21 Feb., 1491 (*Consistory*, vol. iii., fol. 279).

Michael a Downe, 6 May, 1501. Gave to the high altar 6d., and to the light of St. Nicholas 4d., and of St. Mary 4d. Residue to Thos. a Downe, his son, who with Richard Wilkinson, exors. Messuage, called Foldering, with all lands in the parish of Saltwood, to be sold, and money to pay debts, etc., and the residue disposed for his soul and friends. Probate 11 October, 1501 (*Consistory*, vol. vii., fol. 5).

Thomas Underwood, 4 Sept., 1507. Gave to the high altar 4d., and to the lights of Our Lady, the High Cross, St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, and St. Peter, 4d. each. His tenement at Michell Chart, beside Sutton Vallance, to be sold, and the money given in mending foul ways in Chart, Boughton Monchelsey, Challok, and Godmersham. To the Hospital of Harbaldowne 10s. for a pittance; also a taper of 5 lbs. of wax to burn there in the chancel before Our Lady, every holy day at matins, mass, and evensong, and all other working days when the priest sayeth mass, till the taper be all burned up. All his money in Suffolk, as by indentures and obligations, to be disposed in the Church of Medeham there. To John Walker

of Canterbury that married his daughter 3s. 4d., and all moveable goods, and he to be exor. No Probate (vol. 1506-1509) (*Consistory*, vol. ix., fol. 152).

John Kent, 3 April, 1511. To be buried in the Church of the Hospital, before the door of the Chapel of St. Thomas. To the lights of the Cross, Our Lady, St. Thomas, St. Katherine, St. Christopher and St. Mary Magdalene, 6d. each. Daughter Joan to have a coarse girdle, harnessed with silver. Daughter Isabell a frying pan, a pot angle, and a gridiron. Mentions lands and tenements in Stelling next Hardres, and St. Dunstan without Canterbury; and the Brothers and Sisters of St. Nicholas Hospital to have to pray for him, out of his tenement in Stelling, 2s. a year for ever. Daughter Alice, wife of Simon Alyn, to have for life his two tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan, Canterbury, then to her son William. Exors.: Simon Alyn and Alice his wife. Probate 12 October, 1529 (*Consistory*, vol. xv., fol. 74).

Katherine Harwold, 8 April, 1533. To the high altar 3s. 4d. To the lights in the Church 8d. That the customs of the House be obeyed—at my burying, month's mind and twelvemonth's mind, at each five masses to be said in the Church. Residue to Sir George Higgs and Sister MaddyLOWE, who exors. No Probate (vol. 1527-1537) (*Consistory*, vol. xv., fol. 252).*

Although the chantry was suppressed, this Hospital of St. Nicholas at Harbledown continues to the present day in new buildings, as almshouses for aged men and women. The old church contains some interesting seats, or benches, said to be of the thirteenth century. The tower contains four bells, one with the inscription "Johannis est nomen ejus," cast by Henry Jordan of London, who died about 1468.

* These are only short abstracts of the wills. The usual beginning, commending the soul to God and the Saints, etc., has been omitted.



Salisbury Hill Camp, near Bath.

BY W. G. COLLINS, AND T. C. CANTRILL,
B.Sc. LOND., F.G.S.,
Of the Geological Survey of England and Wales.

(Concluded from p. 425.)

V. METAL-WORK.

MAD our attention been restricted to the exact limits of the camp as defined by the main enclosure, it might have been assumed on apparently good evidence that to the inhabitants metals were unknown, since there for some years only stone and bone remains of the usual types were forthcoming. But an examination of the soil above the quarry N, on the margin of the annexe, soon revealed the presence of metallic objects.

There the layer of black mould indicative of human influence yields even more than the usual number of bones and potsherds, and in addition large quantities of iron scoria. This material occurs in lumps, ranging up to 6 inches in diameter, some of which are light, while others are almost as heavy as the pure metal.

At first, and for a lengthened period, only the smallest fragments of metal were found, but as time went on a collection was gathered together which includes the following:

Bronze.—Two nodules of irregular form, apparently as they cooled down after fusion, the largest being 1·25 inches long and the smaller ·2 inch; one small strip hardly thicker than ordinary paper, 1 inch long, with a width varying from ·1 to ·2 inch. This was probably a waste fragment from a sheet of metal. One approximately elliptical piece (Fig. 7, E) even thinner than the last, with a transverse diameter of ·65 inch and width of ·4 inch, having at each end a small hole, ·05 inch in diameter, which was first punched and afterward filed smooth on the burred side. This might have been part of a necklace or bracelet.

Iron.—Objects in this metal are so much corroded that in many cases it is difficult to discover the exact form, especially of the more simple objects. Fortunately, however, the more elaborate objects are much less

obscured by rust. The following are the most noteworthy:

Fourteen headless nails or pegs, square in section, of which seven are of the same thickness throughout, while seven are tapering; thirteen similar nails, round in section, of which seven are cylindrical, and six are tapering. Only one of the series has a slight thickening at one end which would serve as a head. In length they range from 2·5 inches, with a thickness of ·25 inch, down to specimens only ·5 inch long and ·15 inch thick. Two



FIG. 7.—METAL OBJECTS FROM SOLISBURY CAMP (ABOUT 1st C.).

nails with well-formed flat heads, ·3 inch across, shanks square in section, of greater accuracy than the preceding, and 1·1 inches long; an object (Fig. 7, F) which may possibly have been a chisel, 1·9 inches long, ·5 inch wide, and ·2 inch thick, with a small head supported by shoulders ·5 inch from the top; another similar object, 1·5 inches long, ·6 inch wide, and ·15 inch thick, closely resembles the last; a square punch or nail (Fig. 7, C), 1·15 inches long, ·2 inch square at one end, gradually increasing to an oblong head ·4 inch wide; five fragments, possibly

of knives, the largest (Fig. 7, B), with portion of a tang, being 1·6 inches long; a rivet (Fig. 7, H), having a flat, irregularly-curved head ·6 inch across, and with a cylindrical shank ·3 inch in diameter, and total length of ·6 inch; a nail-head or bolt-head of irregular polygonal shape, ·6 inch across, with a short piece of shank still in position; an object (Fig. 7, G), which is possibly an arrow-head, is lanceolate in shape, 1 inch long, with shoulders ·6 inch from the somewhat blunt point, from which the lower part curves in to ·25 inch at the extremity; an object (Fig. 7, D), probably the tang-part of a dagger or knife, 1·25 inches long, ·75 inch where widest, curving down to ·25 inch, and showing what appears to be the beginning of a midrib; an example of riveted work (Fig. 7, I), consisting of a central shank of iron approximately square in section, 2 inches long, and ·2 inch thick, which has each end hammered to a flattened head over a small square plate. At present only one end-piece is in its right position; the other is firmly rusted to the shank at ·6 inch from the end. A needle or bodkin (Fig. 7, A), picked up a few yards south-east of K, is the only specimen of metal found on the main enclosure. It is 2·75 inches long, and has a mean diameter of ·15 inch. At each end it tapers to a point. The oval, or possibly oblong, eye, ·15 inch long, is placed ·5 inch from the upper end. Careful examination by the aid of a lens leads to the idea that in forming the eye the upper portion was first split, and then closed up and welded over a small piece of metal having the requisite size and cross-section. Thirty-five fragments, apparently in different stages of working, all show distinct laminated structure. These range in size from one (Fig. 7, J) which is 2·25 inches long by 1·25 inches wide, to a small fragment half an inch long.

The abundance of scoria and metal in different stages of manufacture seems to indicate that the annexe was the site of a bloomery.

The smelting process practised by primitive peoples consists in the direct production of malleable iron from rich ores by means of charcoal.* The only apparatus needed is

* John Percy, *Metallurgy (Iron and Steel)*, Lond., 1864, p. 254.

a furnace or hearth, and usually a blowing-machine, though this is not indispensable. The operation results in the formation of a mass of impure, spongy, malleable iron, which is then hammered into a rectangular bloom, and further purified by repeated heating and hammering into bars and plates.

The furnaces employed are usually made of well-tempered clay. They are more or less cylindrical in form, and have one or more openings near the bottom for the insertion of the blast-pipe or twyer, and for the running out of the slag and withdrawal of the mass of metal. The blast is provided generally by some form of bellows, though the natives of Upper Burma contrive a furnace in which no artificial blast is employed, and which is in no way dependent on the wind. It is not impossible, however, that in some cases, by placing the furnace in a windy position on a bleak hill-side, or at the end of a wind-swept ravine, advantage could be taken of natural forces. In such a position the furnace would need only a directing screen for a steady and well-nigh continuous blast to be brought to bear on the ore and charcoal within. At Solisbury a breeze is rarely wanting, and a furnace placed at the north-west angle of the plateau would have the additional advantage of proximity to the area of densest occupation, while at the same time such a position would enable the prevalent wind—that from the south-west—to give to the gaseous products of combustion a course least likely to prove unpleasant and dangerous to the occupants and their dwellings.

The length of time which would elapse before the desired result was reached would depend chiefly on the continuance of the wind. Even when obtained, the metal would need repeated heating and hammering to render it available. In time, however, the bloom would be reduced to a thin plate, which could then be doubled up and again beaten, until what we know as malleable or wrought iron was the result. Careful examination of the iron fragments, with their frequent infolded forms and constantly laminated structure, suggests that this may have been the method followed at Solisbury.

We have not as yet discovered any specimens of the ore employed, but not unlikely it was hematite, deposits of which are known

to occur, generally as pockets in the Carboniferous Limestone, not far away—e.g., at Great Elm near Frome (within fourteen miles of Solisbury). Indeed, Sir John Evans* records that a lump of this ore was found on the occasion of his visit in 1864. The resultant slag is present, as already related (p. 419), in considerable quantities, and it is highly probable that the pieces of vitrified red clay associated with it are remains of the furnace or hearth.

VI. POTTERY.

Potsherds constitute by far the most abundant of the remains found at Solisbury, and, as they possess a strong fascination for us, every visit to the camp results in an addition to our store. Hence the collection numbers some hundreds of pieces, although the largest measures only 6.5 by 3.5 inches. They have been found mostly at K on the Plan, though some came from other parts of the rampart, such as above the quarries H and N, and also at E.

When set out for the purpose of study, the most striking features are texture and colour; the former being represented by every degree of fine and coarse surface, from the smoothness of ivory to that of the roughest clay straight from the potter's hand. The exterior of some of the vessels was rendered glossy in a way which suggests the use of some kind of varnish or lacquer; and in some cases, at least, a method of burnishing appears to have been employed. Colour is shown in the greatest variety, passing from a cream tint into yellow, through red to brown, and finally in rare cases deepening into an intense dead lustreless black. It is more than probable, however, that many of these varied tints are accidental, and depend merely on the intensity of heat to which the vessels were subjected in firing; bright red, for instance, occurs only in cases where the firing was most thorough, while the grey tint generally indicates only slight baking.

Little can be said respecting the raw material, except that it was a clay, rich in fossil shells, which was derived presumably from the immediate neighbourhood—probably from the Fuller's Earth of the hill itself.

* *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.*, new series, vol. iv. (1866), p. 240.

It was nearly always imperfectly fired, the inner layer being hardly affected, while the exterior became smoked. The vessels seem to have been fashioned entirely by hand, without the help of the potter's wheel.

Among the most interesting fragments are those which once formed parts of rims or lips of vessels, and in connection with these one fact is specially significant: mouldings are either absent altogether, or, where present, are of the most rudimentary character—in that respect presenting a great contrast with

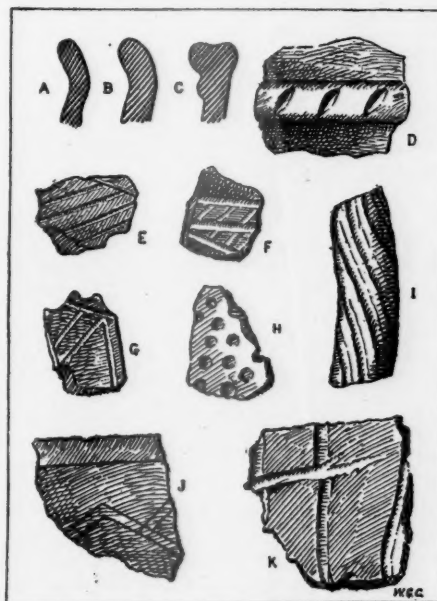


FIG. 8.—POTTERY FROM SOLISBURY CAMP (ABOUT 1/2).

the usual types of Roman work, which generally show moulded rims of great elegance. In Fig. 8, A, B, and C are sections of typical Solisbury rims, the exteriors being to the left. Fig. 9, C, shows a Roman rim (not from Solisbury) for comparison.

Sherds with ornament are extremely rare; out of hundreds only twelve show portions of meagre patterns which hardly deserve the name. The designs are made up of wavy lines (Fig. 8, I) marked with the thumb-nail or with a pointed stick, oblique lines crossed

(Fig. 8, E, F, G, K), and rough indentations (Fig. 8, H) impressed with a point. Nearly all were applied while the clay was wet, and are most commonly found on the lacquered ware. In one example (Fig. 8, J), the pattern, which consists of simple triangles, was drawn with the aid of a straight-edge or ruler, and seems to have been incised with a fine point—of flint or metal—on the surface after the vessel had been fired and lacquered.

Having examined the pieces in detail, it may be well to consider what the entire vessels were like. Here the rims are useful, especially if the fragment is of fair size; by holding it so that the margin of the rim is horizontal it is quite possible to obtain a suggestion of the general form of the side. The bases, too, are even more certainly helpful, since the portion is an arc of which the centre and consequently the complete circle may be obtained. Attempts to make the base a distinct feature by means of a moulding are uncommon; the side generally merges into the base, with a slightly rounded obtuse angle (Fig. 9, E).

From these data it is possible to gather that most of the vessels were roughly obconical, widening slightly from the base upward, slightly narrowing again to form a neck, and with an unmoulded rim (Fig. 9, A). Others, smaller, are more nearly cylindrical. Others, again, resembled the modern saucepan (without the handle), and were probably cooking-pots. In size the bases vary from about 8 inches in diameter to 3 inches; Fig. 9, E, shows the basal angle of a typical specimen.

In only one instance (Fig. 9, B) has the merest approach to an entire vessel been found. The portions in this case are of slightly baked clay, grey in colour, except on the exterior, which is of a deep lustrous brown, lacquered and polished. The body of this vase was probably less than 6 inches in diameter, approximately oval, with the usual straight unmoulded rim; but the base, unlike most other examples, is rendered distinct by a somewhat deep hollow from which it widens outward in the form of a pedestal.

In two cases the profile of the side of the vessel presents an obtuse angle, about half-

way up—in one instance (Fig. 8, D) marked by a half-round moulding gashed at intervals.

Four other interesting fragments (Fig. 9, D) have ear-like projections pierced for suspension; water-vessels, with four such handles placed horizontally round a gourd-shaped body, were not uncommon in the Early Iron period. Some few fragments are coarsely perforated as if the vessels were used as strainers, nor must this account be closed

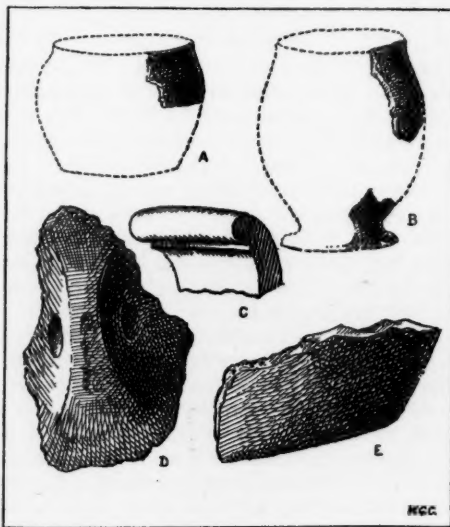


FIG. 9.—POTTERY FROM SOLISBURY CAMP.

A is $\frac{1}{2}$, B and E are $\frac{1}{4}$, C and D $\frac{1}{8}$ linear, approximately.

without mention of a solitary piece of figured Samian ware found at the smelting-place (p. 331) among the remains of slag and iron.

VII. CONCLUSION.

The facts set out in the foregoing pages warrant us in drawing certain tentative conclusions respecting the history of the camp on Solisbury.

The stone implements, including flint cores and polished celts, of the types usually regarded as Neolithic, which have been found at Solisbury by various observers, in considerable numbers by Sir John Evans and less abundantly by ourselves, strongly suggest a Neolithic date for the first occupation of the plateau. None of the pottery

found at Solisbury seems to have been thrown on the wheel, and although wheel-made pottery came in rapidly in the Early Iron period, hand-made examples referable to that period are not unknown in Southern Britain. The character of the Solisbury pottery, however, induces us to refer much of it to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, and there is an absence of certain types of ornament present on the pottery of Glastonbury (of the Early Iron period); but the pedestalled vase (B in Fig. 9), and possibly all the "lacquered" ware, may be of the Early Iron period.

The three small fragments of bronze afford no conclusive evidence of Bronze Age culture, but, granted that the occupation of the plateau began in Neolithic time, there is no reason to suppose the site deserted during the succeeding period.

That iron was not only used but in some rude fashion smelted on Solisbury the abundance of scoria makes manifest; and it is probable that this industry was pursued and the work of fortifying the hill carried out by the Celts of the Early Iron Age. That these people lived and died on the hill the grave with its Celtic skull bears witness. It is doubtful, however, if the occupation of the camp extended into Roman times, though the presence of the fragment of figured Samian ware in close proximity to, if not in association with, the iron refuse, renders it possible that some of the Celtic natives lingered on the hill after the Romans had penetrated into the valley of the Avon.

In the course of some fourteen years of geological surveying in South Wales one of us has had unusual opportunities for inspecting a large number of earthworks of all kinds, but in no single case has a site been met with on which relics are to be picked up so abundantly, and where every yard of soil is so profoundly eloquent of a protracted occupation.

In putting forth these conclusions we do so with a full sense of their tentative character: they are based on the interpretation largely of scattered finds and sporadic sections, and it is probable that the spade of the excavator will bring forth fresh evidence which, however it may modify these opinions, will undoubtedly enlarge our knowledge.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.,

for his Report on the Human Remains; to Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., for identifying some of the bones; and to Mr. J. P. E. Falconer for supplying us with notes for the bibliography.

All the finds have been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution at Bath.

APPENDIX.

Report on Messrs. Collins and Cantrill's Solisbury Hill Skull, by John Beddoe, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

This skull has been carefully and well reconstructed from a number of fragments. Several of the measurements which follow are not therefore so trustworthy as if I had made them on a perfect cranium; but I think they are all at least approximately correct.

The skull is of medium size and very regular form; the norma verticalis in particular is a regular oval; in the lateral and occipital views the curves are slightly flattened at the top, but I cannot call the skull platycephalic. The forehead is nearly vertical but dome-like; the glabella has not been preserved. The brow-ridges are but moderately prominent, the back-head is rounded, the orbits squarish, the nose leptorrhine; the zygomata are broken, but the skull has apparently been moderately phanerozygous. The maxilla seems slightly prognathous, but in the absence of the basion I cannot determine in what degree. The chin is long, bifid, and rather narrow. The whole skull is rather thin and light than otherwise.

The femur has a maximum length of 17.3 inches, or 439.4 millimetres; and its length in the oblique position is exactly the same; the bone is pilastered, and the minimum circumference of the shaft is 88 millimetres. The stature deducible, the subject being a male, is by the generally accepted process of Manouvrier 1,637 millimetres or 64.5 English inches. My own calculation would give 1,648 millimetres or 64.91 inches.

LENGTHS.—Glabello-maximum, 187 mm.; metopoinial, 184; glabello-inial, 177; ophryo-maximum, 185; facial, 72 (?) and 121 (?).

BREADTHS.—Frontal minimum, 99 (?); stephanic, 112 (?); zygomatic, 123+; auricular, 113; maximum (p), 143; bigonial, 89 (?).

HEIGHTS.—Basi-bregmatic, 131 (?); ear-height, 117 from upper rim, or 125 from centre of meatus; chin, 38.

ARCS.—Circumference (h), 523; frontal, 130; to lambda, 275; toinion, 328; total sag, 370+ (probably 378 or more if complete, but opisthion is wanting); transverse arc, 314, or from middle ear by bregma, 320; pre-auricular arc, 280 (?).

INDICES.—Of breadth, 76.47; of height, 70.


The capacity of the brain-case seems to be equal or nearly equal to that of the average modern Englishman's, which is put by Pearson at 1,477 cc. and by me at somewhere not much below 1,500. The data for computing it are not very satisfactory owing to the absence of the basion and opisthion, and part of the glabella. The following are the results of several methods. The notes of interrogation indicate those most dependent on the defective measurements:

	Cc.
Pearson and Lee, 13 (basi-bregmatic) -	1,456 (?)
Pearson and Lee, 9 (diametral) -	1,462
Welcker, C. (diametral) -	1,464 (?)
Pearson and Lee, 10 bis (diametral) -	1,480
Manouvrier (diametral) -	1,485 (?)
Pearson and Lewenz, G. F. (peripheral) -	1,488 (?)
Pearson and Lewenz (English male peripheral) -	1,495 (?)
Beddoe (peripheral) -	1,499
Pelletier (diametral) -	1,500
Welcker, D. (peripheral) -	1,503

Here the mean of 6 diametral processes comes out as 1,474 cc., but that of 4 peripheral ones as 1,496; the mean of these would be 1,485, which I take to be the probable capacity; this may be a little greater, but hardly less.

The general character of the skull, free as it is from any decidedly Neolithic or Bronze period characteristics, leads me to concur in the opinion to which Messrs. Collins and Cantrill had come from other trains of reasoning—viz., that it probably belongs to the Celtic period.

Traces of Early Spanish Occupation in Australia.

 R. G. LEONARD GARNSEY, of the University of Sydney, New South Wales, sends us the following extracts from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of July 30 and August 2, 1909, with the remark that, "as any period beyond

fifty years seems to be regarded as ancient history in Australia, the supposition of a settlement 300 years ago seems interesting." The *Herald* of July 30 says:

"Mr. Lawrence Hargrave, a resident of Woollahra Point and a scientist of repute... claims to have discovered on the rocky plateau of Woollahra Point voiceless but convincing evidences of the presence of Spaniards in Sydney Harbour somewhere about the years 1595-97. The evidences, he says, are in the form of carvings on the upper flat rocks, and ring-bolts on the lower rocks 20 to 30 feet from the water's edge on the eastern side of the pretty little bay and beach at the point. The locality of the carvings is privately owned, but some of it is accessible to the public. Students of aboriginal carvings have known for many years of the rich collection at Woollahra Point, and Mr. Hargrave's deductions will be interesting to those who have not delved beneath the superficial aspect of the markings.

"The scientist's story is best told in his own words. 'It is with no desire to obtrude this matter upon the public as a new discovery that I make my conclusions respecting the carvings and their meaning public now,' said Mr. Hargrave. 'As a matter of fact, I believe some of the facts have been suppressed in the past whenever they have come up; but if we are not going to wilfully shut our eyes to what, to my judgment, are indisputable evidences of Spaniards being settled for some time in the harbour, careening their galleon there and inscribing on the rocks imperishable records of various kinds, then we will be ignoring truth.'

"The markings upon which Mr. Hargrave partly based his story cover a large area, and during an inspection Mr. Hargrave spoke freely of the meaning he had read into them, and he said he had collaterally substantiated them by evidence from old Spanish charts, from the old ring-bolts there and at the Endeavour River, from ingots of copper embedded in the coral in Torres Strait, and from a study of the probable courses taken by the conquerors of the Incas and their land—Peru.

"The carvings of kangaroos, sharks, and fish are still in a fine state of preservation,' Mr. Hargrave said, 'considering the weather-

ing they have been subjected to for over three centuries. The kangaroos have been cut on the rock by metal tools, not grooved or rubbed into being with flint or other hard stone. The marks of the punching of a gad or pick are perfectly plain, and there is ample proof that the hewers of these grooves possessed a sense of perspective not noted among the true aboriginal carvings and drawings. The ears are not shown one alongside the other, but the left is partly obscured by the right, and the left leg is also only partly shown. But these are mere details compared with the drawing of a human figure on one rock—the carvings, by the way, extend over a large area, and some have been only recently uncovered which are beyond any aboriginal ideas, and apparently of great antiquity. The figure shows certain distinctive characteristics of a partially-armed man, with a ruff on one side of the neck and a guard on the other, to arrest the stroke of a sword.

"Mr. Hargrave explains by the simple process of studying old Spanish history, and putting two and two together. But there is to his mind even more conclusive proof that Spaniards used the little cove between Woolahra Point and Point Piper as a camping ground while they careened their sailing vessel and scraped her clean near the rocks on the eastern side of the bay, where there was water deep enough to float a large vessel.

"In this rock," said Mr. Hargrave, "are two old rings of iron, leaded in, from under which the rock has weathered away about an inch. These rings were used to fasten the ropes attached to the masts of the vessel, to heel her over, so that each side of the hull could be exposed for cleaning. They are much rusted with age now, and an attempt has evidently been made to try to break one off, without success. They were of no use for holding small boats, as they would have been placed closer to the water if that had been their purpose."

"Mr. Hargrave's most curious evidence is, however, afforded by a chart of a vessel's course on the top of an exposed rock alongside Major Donald's residence. Part of this rock is covered with a made garden, and part with a quantity of loose soil washed

upon it, and now grass-covered during the past two and three-quarter centuries.

"It seems," said Mr. Hargrave, "that the Spaniards who came here selected this point as being the best adapted for their purpose. The vessel was foul, and the position of the rocks below and the depth of water made it an admirable place for careening her after a long voyage. The top of the plateau made an ideal camp, giving an outlook over the harbour, and strategically a strong position from landward. There the camp was established, and a tank cut in the rock to supply the company with water is still in existence. It was cemented round in the time of Sir Daniel Cooper, who owned the whole point until its subdivision about ten years ago, and utilized as a lily pond. I have not the least doubt that all these carvings and marks are the work of Spaniards and the slaves they brought with them from Peru after the conquest of the Incas when they sailed in search of the great Southern land, which they expected would yield much gold. How the carvings have come to be made with such indications of the use of metal tools is accountable by the use of pointed copper gad-like tools, fashioned from ingots of copper brought for the specific purpose of making tools and weapons on the vessel. These people knew a method of tempering copper to make it hard. The chart appears now merely as a series of boat-shaped depressions running along the top of the rock near Major Donald's residence, but read with the history of the doings of Admiral Mendana about the year 1595, they indicate many days' journeys in directions generally north and south. Otherwise the regularity and compass exactitude of the course would be utterly inexplicable from the aboriginal research aspect.

"From the early records it is learned that Lope de Vega, one of the officers under Pedro Fernandez de Queiroz, who was a captain in Admiral Mendana's small gold-seeking and colonizing fleet which sailed from Callao and discovered the Marquesas, left his companions with his vessel. All the officers and ships of this fleet were accounted for except Lope de Vega and his ship. De Vega probably parted company with his colleagues a little south of the Ellice Group,

and, taking advantage of the south-east trade winds, would shape a course that would bring him with a clean ship to the Australian coast about Port Macquarie. With a dirty ship he would fetch the land further north. The rock chart here shows twenty days' sail south, which would mean as far south as Cape Howe, and the trend of the journey after striking Australia is perfectly plain. During their camp in Sydney they made many carvings. After leaving Port Jackson, they went north to see how far the land extended, and they careened again at the Endeavour River, where Captain Cook afterwards careened. They were afterwards ashore at Jervis Island, and were probably ultimately wrecked.'

"Mr. Hargrave has traced the supposed course of this vessel for a considerable distance with the aid of evidence furnished him by the Rev. Dr. Lawes and other friends, and the conclusions he has arrived at will shortly be communicated to the Royal Society.

"Mr. Hargrave also supplied the following statement: 'Here is a track chart cut in the rock showing the courses and daily sails of the ship in the Tasman Sea, all among the fishes, after the well-known way the old cartographers distinguished sea from land in their productions. Here are the men and animals of the newly-discovered country, as shown by the old map makers on their plans. Here is the owner's image in sabots, knee-armour, and ruff collar. The ornament in the middle of his forehead perhaps a great emerald that once graced an Inca's crown. The to us awful immodesty of the times is clearly shown, telling of drawn-sword nuptial or instant death to the women of conquered races. Here are indications that a large extent of flat rock has been covered and sodded since the occupation, and that inscriptions or figures are concealed by a few cartloads of soil. Here are the very ringbolts, 55 feet apart, where the ships careened, giving some idea of the size of the ships, as they would be spaced as far apart as the fore and main masts of the vessel: 20 vara, 55·64 feet; 10 estado, 55·64 feet; 5 estadal, 55·64 feet. Can it be mere chance that the old Spanish measures of length so nearly fit these careening ringbolts? The question is,

Have we sufficient regard for the evidence of our sense to seek and acknowledge truth, or shall we ignore, suppress, and destroy?'

"Mr. Hargrave is of opinion that if more of the rock be exposed by the removal of the thin soil covering it other instructive carvings will be found. It will be very easy to do this. On one rock not long uncovered the old marks have not weathered at the edges, but are still seen to be of great age."

The *Herald* of August 2 says:

"There are other evidences of early Spanish occupation in Australia besides the case recently referred to by Mr. Lawrence Hargrave at Woollahra Point. There is no doubt that the wreckage discovered at Port Gladstone, Queensland, soon after attempts were made to settle that part of the continent, belonged to a Spanish expedition. Some authorities associated the remains with De Queiroz and his squadron. Extracts from this navigator's memorial to the King of Spain are adduced to establish the identity of the place. Although the identification of Port Curtis and Keppel Bay with the regions visited by De Queiroz during that expedition—and by him named Australia del Espiritu Santo—appears questionable, because he described the natives as whites, yellows, mulattos, and blacks, the evidence of some Spanish wrecks seems adequate as to settlement by the same people. Where it is affirmed that De Queiroz revelled in abundance of fruits and such garden products as pumpkins and other vegetables, the colonizing expedition headed by Colonel Barney saw none of these good things, and went very close to starvation. The survey party which went to Gladstone in 1853 found embedded in the sand at South Trees Point a brass cannon, a pivot gun about 5 feet long, with a bore of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in a fairly good state of preservation. The inscription was Santa Barbara, 1596. Further on, at Facing Island, on the ocean side, well up in the bush, with the sand and vegetation as a rampart against the effects of the sea, lay the remains of a Spanish ship of very ancient type. She had been there so long that huge oak trees had grown up through her timbers. A local squatter prospected for treasure, but found none. Again, on a projecting detached

rock at Auckland Point, there was found by the surveyors a remarkable carving of the face of a man in the solid stone. A date was inscribed thereon, which was either 1600 or 1800, probably the former. At South Tree Point there were other suggestive features. An extensive clearing of timber had been carried out at some remote period, because the vegetation there was mostly of the stunted order, and did not reforest quickly. Two wells had been sunk, and were lined with sawn timber, which was not Australian. There were traces of a building in which teak had been used, and a stone fence, partly buried in the sand, was discovered. The stone must have been carried some distance, as there was none locally of the same sort. A large block of stone, with a smooth surface, was noted by the surveyors as having been part of a forge. The conclusions then reached were that long before Captain Cook sighted Australia a Spanish ship had been wrecked there, and had attempted to form a settlement. Probably the blacks eventually descended upon them, and wiped them out. If it was a colonizing expedition and failed, the result was not any more disastrous in that respect than the settlement founded at Gladstone in 1846 under the supervision of Colonel Barney."



The Primary Visitation of Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln in 1662, for the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

By A. PERCIVAL MOORE,
Registrar of the Archdeaconry.

(Concluded from p. 430.)

KNOSTON alias Knossington. Richardus Close, Willmus Turner, habent ad reparanda reliqua quæ deficiunt scilicet de sedilibus calice cum patena transcripto Registri baptizatorum operculo feretri 15 Julii 1663 comparuit Thomas Willcox alter gardianus modernus et allegavit patrem suum Thomam Wilcox

olim ad 39 annos elapsos calicem argenteum insignibus propriis ornatum ecclesiæ de Knoston dedisse cum his verbis viz: Thomas Willcox generosus hoc poculum dedit ecclesiæ de Knoston aut consimilibus verbis in calice predicto celatis dictumque poculum ad tempus expugnationis Burgi Leicestriæ ut dicitur vi ablatum fuisse ex ædibus Johannis Bell guardiani ecclesiæ predictæ anno Domini 1625 (*sic*) jam defuncti in præsentia Johannis Bell filii dicti defuncti citati respondentis y^t he heard his owne Wife say y^t the soljourn came into y^e house of this Rondent's father & tooke out of an high cupboard there y^e Comunion Cup & y^t she saw a soljourn have it in his hand & y^t y^e same soljourn tooke away y^e said defunct as prisoner & carried him away wth them et ulterius respondentis y^t he this rondent hath heard his father say y^t y^e said soljourn took wth y^e cup out of y^e cupboard in money about 5 or 6^{li} & as they went wth his said father in Burrough feild one of y^e souljourns turned downe his booties & another of y^e soljourns seeing y^e money in y^e top of his booties came to y^e same soljourn & said Thou shalt not have y^e cup & the money too et dictus Johannes Bell ulterius respondendo allegavit y^t y^e said cup was brought according to custom after y^e coion ended by the P^{ish} Clarke to the rondent's said father being Churchwarden & was left in manner aforesaid ut credit Unde facta fide &c. per dictum Bell de veritate et credulitate sua in premissis Dominus dictum Bell sine feodis dimisit et monuit dictum Thomam Willcox guardianum modernum ad providendum alium calicem cum patena aliquali inscriptione vice prioris insculptum citra prox Michaelis.

In Gartre only 10 parishioners presented for not coming to Church exclusive of Quakers, of whom 7 were presented at North Kilworth & 3 at Market Harborough. There were six presentments of parents for neglecting to have their children baptised.

Goscote.

Humberston. Thomas Worth et Thomas Johnson oeconomi for not keeping y^e Bells & Clocke in order & for want of ropes also for y^e same 19 Junii 1662 citati præconisati comparuerunt et fassi sunt [15^d] horologium reparatione per multos annos indiguisse et

adhuc indigere aliter negavit unde Dominus monuit ad reparandum et certificandum citra festum Sancti Michaelis prox 26 Nov. 1662 [4^d] Johannes Harris et Willelmus Worth gardianus vetus certificant horologium reparatum fuisse et esse et fecerunt fidem de veritate unde salvis feodis dimittuntur.

Eosdem M^r Angel surrogatus monuit ad providendum suppellicium honestum juxta librum precum publicarum citra dominicam prox et ad certificandum.

Segrave. Robt^m Wyld pro fama incontinentiæ cum Gratia Shephard de eadem soluta 12 Julii 1662 comparuit et fatendo famam negavit factum et petiit se admitti ad purgandum voluntario juramento sui ipsius et quatuor compurgatorum et intimationem publicari dictamque Gratiam Shephard quæ caveri* fecit citandam ad objiendum in ecclesia beatæ Mariæ Leic. 28 instantis Julii et ad certificandum de publicatione intimationis in eodem 28 Julii Johannes Frere apparitor introduxit mandatum citationis cum certificatorio de executione ejusdem prout in pede factaque præconisatione pro dicta Gratia Shephard reaque comparente factaque præconisatione pro dicto Roberto Wyld comparuit dictus Wyld et introduxit mandatum intimationis cum certificatorio de executione ejusdem prout in pede factaque trina vice preconisatione pro omnibus in genere et pro dicta Gratia Shephard eaque comparente personaliter et nemine alio comparente Dominus pronuntiavit eos contumaces et procedendum fore decrevit Deinde objecto articulo eoque negante et petente admitti ad purgationem cum compurgatoribus quatuor vicinis suis qui vitæ suæ notitiam habuerint viz^t Will. Reade gen. de Ratcliffe super Wreake ad mille passus de Segrave distantis Thoma Wyld de Segrave Husbandman Willmo Brewen de eadem, Husbandman et Thoma Waterman de Barrow super Soar consimile distantis Husbandman quos petiit admitti in præsentia Gratiae Shephard objiensis. Then follows in detail the evidence given by Grace Shephard. She

* The Caveat is interpolated as follows: Caveatur ne qua recipiatur purgatio dicti Wyld de crimine incontinentiæ cum dicta Gratia Shephard juxta famam commissio quæ jam pridem a partu in lecto apud oedes. Dusterfield viduæ parochiæ Sanctæ Margaretæ Leic. decumbit nisi vocetur ipsa dicta Gratia Shephard quæ caveri fecit 12 Julii 1662.

alleged that on one occasion when they were together her master Thomas Wakelyn had gone for ale. Robert Wyld negavit constanter et audacter & in particular stated that Thomas Wakelyn "was a verie old man unable to goe for ale being aged about foure score & ten yeares & y^t no credit is to be given to her sayings either in y^t or other y^e p'ticulars afore expressed" in præsentia Willelmi Bosse affirmantis y^t y^e said Grace Shephard &c. (the evidence of W^m Bosse tended to show that Grace Shephard was an utterly dissolute woman) Unde Dominus dictum Wyld admittendum fore decrevit Deinde ad statim adhibita pia monitione dictus Robertus tactis voluntarie et deosculatis evangeliis affirmavit se numquam carnalem cum Gratia Shephard habuisse copulam Deinde prefatis quatuor compurgantibus voluntarie jurantibus super sacrosanctis se respective credidisse et credere dictum Robertum Wyld vera jam jurasse Dominus pronuntiavit eum canonice purgatum et restituendum bonæ famæ.

Segrave. Scē. Margaretæ Leic. Eandem Gratiam Shephard pro incontinentia Partum illegitimum nuper habuit 28 Julii 1662 comparuit et fassa est &c. Unde Dnus injunxit ad pænitentium bina vice semel in ecclesia Sancta Margaretæ Leic. ubi prolem edidit et semel in ecclesia de Segrave predicta et ad certificandum in prox.

Belgrave. Licentia fabrefaciendi materiam ligneam Thomæ Wall fabro ligneano.

License granted 5th Aug^t 1662 by Sir Edward Lake, Bart., Vicar-General, for executing repairs within the Deaneries of Sparkenhoe, Guthlaxton, & Gartree.

Somerby. Similar license within the Deaneries of Goscote & Framland granted 8th Aug^t 1662 to Francis Egglefield faber murarius. Testimonial signed by Sherard exhibited.

Scalford. Similar license within the Deaneries of Goscote & Framland granted 29 August 1662 to John Fan the Father & John Fan the son Plumbarii et Vitrearii.

Ashby Folville. 2nd Aug^t 1662 Henry Eyton, M.A., Vicar of Ashby Folville, excused himself from immediate compliance with 14 Car. II. on the ground that the Book of Common Prayer could not immediately be obtained & promised compliance

when he received the book & the excuse was admitted.

Asfordby. 3rd Aug^t 1662. Francis Hill, M.A., Rector of Asfordby, did the like.

Edmundthorpe. Quia Johannes Wright clericus ultimus Incumbens rectoriam suam deseruit et non subscripta declaratione juxta actum Parl. anno 14^o Car. II. &c. Dominus decrevit decimas &c. sequestrari debere (Thomas Smith of Edmundthorpe & Peter Wilbourne of Wymondham churchwardens to be the sequestrators).

In Visitatione &c. de Goscote in ecclesia parochiali de Melton Mowbray tenta sexto die Augusti anno Dni 1662 coram eodem Rev. Patre &c.

Detecta Sequuntur.

As to Alexton, Beeby, Cussington, South Croxton, Dalby sup Wolds, Howby, Hoton, Hungarton, Loddington, Prestwold, Ragdale, Rearesbie, Rotherby, Thrussington, Tugby, Walton sup Wolds, Thurmaston, Wikeham & Cawdwell, Saxleby & Seagrave, presentments were made that the surplice, book of Canons, Homilies, & the like were wanting. At Thurmaston a font also wanting.

Frisby sup Wreake. Hugo Milner, Robertus Trentham, gardiani veteres, Johannes Segrave, Willelmus Milner, gardiani novi, præsentant that there was formerly a little bell that was sould for the towne's use to buy a clocke, also there is a sufficient surplice in making. In ædibus Mariæ Luffenham infra parochiam Sancti Martini Leic. 7 Novembris 1662 coram magistro Angel &c. comparuit personaliter Nicolaus Sharpe generosus citatus ad hodie comparandum in ecclesia Sancti Martini Leic. et objectis articulis respondendo fassus est se vendidisse nolam articulatam in usus ecclesiæ ad procurandum horologium in campanili ecclie predictæ in cujus provisione totum pretium nolæ scilicet 3 libri et tantumdum (*sic*) amplius sumptibus parochianorum de et cum consensu parochianorum erogatum fuit et exhibuit certificatorium sub manibus vicarii ceconomorum veterum et Roberti Steele in testimonium Unde Dominus assignavit ad audiendum in prox. 11 Decembris 1662 comparuit et Dominus facta fide de veritate per Sharpe ratione certificatorii dimisit dictum Sharpe.

Also there was a Legacie given to the schole w^{ch} great p^{te} of it is lost.*

Sileby. In this parish 31 parishioners were presented for not coming to Church.

There is also a presentment by the Churchwardens, "They have not a Minister."

Siston. Hanna Sampson & John Benskin, farmers of the rectory presented for default of repaireing the floore windowes & rooffe of the Chancell. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit Johannes Benskin personaliter pro se et nomine conjunctorio dictæ Hannæ Simpson amitæ suæ respondendo dicit y^e defaults articulate were before this Respondent's coming to y^e place articulate et petiit se dimitti & y^e they may be charged wth y^e repaires through whose defaulte y^e ruines articulate happened. Unde Dominus dictum Johannem Benskin salvis feodis dimisit donec quis se fecerit partem et quoad dictam Hannam Sampson continuavit causam statu quo in prox. Henricum Bolter de Ratcliffe sup Wreake clericum, not long since Vicar of our p^{ish}, for defacing the Vicarage house, for pulling downe an additional bay of building that stood at the house end, & for pulling down a chamber that was in an outhouse belonging to the said Vicarage house. 14 8^{bris} 1662 comparuit et objectis respondendo allegavit se compositionem cum successore Davide Parry fecisse de premissis dilapidationibus et preterea beneficium oblivionis per Regiam Majestatem auctoritate parlamenti sibi et aliis in universum concessam sibi indulgeri petiit unde Dominus dimisit.

Eundem Henricum Bolter for cutting downe two Trees growing in the Churchyard

* There is no doubt that many charitable benefactions were lost in the Civil War, and during the period of the Commonwealth party, partly perhaps owing to the suspension of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. The following is an extract from Archdeacon Outram's Commission referred to in a previous note: "His Lordship intends (God willing) to bring with him a Commission for Charitable uses for every County at this his next Visitation, & doth therefore desire that the Ministers & Churchwardens & others concerned prepare their complaints & proofes accordingly if they know any charitable gifts or legacies abused." There are several presentments relating to charitable bequests in the records of Visitations preserved in the Leicester Archdeaconry Registry, but separate returns (and these only for a few parishes) only for the beginning of the eighteenth century.

under pretence of repaying the Vicarage house & for converting the same to his owne private use & benefit; this was done as near as we can remember in the yeare of our Lord 1645 or thereabouts. 14 Octobris 1662 objectis respondendo allegavit horreum et domum ad vicariam pertinentem ante ipsius adventum ruinosam fuisse seque mansionem ipsius expensis reparasse et duas arbores materiam pro reparatione structuræ suppeditasse et preterea beneficium oblivionis &c.

Elizabetham Pollard viduam for keeping Conventicles 17 Sept. E. P. produced Vicars Certificate of her having attended Church & was discharged.

Anna Morrell jun. for saying that the minister doth pray for witches & devils in that part of the Litany where the Church prays for all that travell by land or by water.

Another presentment taken apparently of the same person. Anna uxorem Josie Morrell alias Webbe for saying she would not come to Church to hear divine service because the marke of the beast was there.*

[15^d] 27 Nov. 1662 citatus preconisatus comparuit Edwardus Swettnam [4^d] generosus et introduxit certificarium sub manibus vicarii et œconomorum de conformitate dictæ Annæ unde facta fide &c. Dominus salvis feodis dimisit.

Tilton. Rich. Freeman, W^m Stubbs, gardiani novi præsentant, "We do want a book of homilies, a booke of Canons, [15^d] a table of degrees of marriage, & a surplice & an hood" 27 Jan^{ri} 1662 comparuerunt et certificaverunt omnes defectus [4^d] suppletos factaque fide de veritate Dominus salvis feodis dimisit.

Manwaring S. T. P. our Vicarage house is out of repaire. There is a note in the margin, "Mortuus."

Wimeswold. 54 parishioners presented for absenting themselves from Church.

3 for having 4 children unbaptised.

6 " " 6 " "

5 " " a less number unbaptised (or the number not stated).

* In "The Anatomy of the Service Book" the surplice is called a "rag of the ceremonies, worse we dare aver than that plague-sore clout which was sent as should appear to infect Master Pym & the rest of the House, a Babylonish garment menstruous cloth, &c."

Thorpe Setchfield capella. Thomas Duckett gardianus præsentat, "We want a Minister to serve y^e cure." 27 Januarii comparuit et respondet magistrum Wright vicarium ecclesiæ sive parochialis ecclesiæ apud capellam deservire et eo intuitu obventiones "hay silver" recipere Unde facta fide salvis feodis Dominus dimisit.

Gaddesby. Magistrum Ward de Rodeley presented for not serving the cure nor procuring any to do it for him but twice this half year.

Johannes Burbage, Josephus Franke, gardiani veteres Johannes Thorpe, Willelmus Cooke, gardiani novi, present that they want a surplice & therefore desire that they may have a Minister that will doe the cure orderly.

Grimston. Johannes Neale, Johannes Burton, gardiani veteres Clemens Simpson, Willelmus Morris, gardiani novi We present there is some Catholiques which never come to the Church which we leave to the Judges determination (no inquiry made apparently in consequence of this presentment).

Ratcliffe sup Wreake. Henricus Boulter, Vicar of Ratcliffe, pleaded that the book of Common Prayer could not be procured, promising compliance when he received it, & his excuse was admitted.

Tugby capella de East Norton. 17 Oct. 1662 comparuit Robertus Hill vic et petiit licentiam succidendi fraxinum in cæmeterio capellæ de East Norton in usum mansi vicariæ Unde Dominus ratione testimonialis Richardi Locksmith Vic de Loddington et Johannis Waybred rectoris de Skeffington concessit prout petitur.

On the 17th Sept^r 1663 Sir Edward Lake, Vicar Gen^l, granted a commission to John Waybred, R. of Skeffington, W^m Tookey, R. of Galby, & two others "pro lustratione præmissorum" the proctor for Robert Hill, Vicar of Tugby, having alleged that W^m Brisby, the late Vicar, had left the Vicarage in decay and erected a certain house called Mutthouse.

There are few presentments of parishioners for not going to Church or neglecting to have their children baptised except at Sileby & Wymondham, & in hardly any case was any order made by the Court. There are one or two presentments of reputed Anabaptists.

Framland.

On the 14th Aug^t 1662 Immanuel Bourne, rector of Wallham sup le Wolds, & Gilbert Woodward, rector of Rotherby, brought a letter directed to the surrogate sealed & signed by Anthony Marshall, D.D., William Hanstead, John Richerson, Thomas Daffy, Gilbert Woodward, Christopher Wright, & John Dowell, praying to be excused from immediate compliance with the Act of Parliament 14 Car. II. on the ground that the book of common prayer could not be had, & promising compliance when they received it, & the excuse was admitted.

21 Aug^t 1662 William Robinson presented a similar letter signed by Ralph Hotckin, Rector of Knipton, John Muston, Vicar of Scalford, William Clarke, Vicar of Ab Kettleby cum Hollwell, Robert Harrison, Rector of Wiverby, Steven Dixon, Vicar of Barkeston & Plungar, John Kelham, Vicar of Stonesby, Thomas Briggs, Vicar of Thorpe, Thomas Mulcher, Rector of Saxby, Will Richardson, vic. of Garthorpe, Barth. Wright, Rector of Coston, Natt. Ash, Vickar of Sproxton, & John Holden, Vickar of Eaton, which was similarly accepted.

FRAMLAND.

In visitatione primaria &c. eisdem die et loco quibus decanatus de Goscot etiam decanatus de Framland &c.

As to Ab Kettleby, Barkeston, Burton Lazars, Buckminster, Coston, Croxton Kerial, Clawson, Dalby Parva, Eyton, Eastwell, Freeby, Howes, Knipton, Nether Broughton, Plungar, Saltby, Statherne, Saxby, Scalford, Thorpe Arnold, Walton sup Wolds, & Wiverby, presentments were made that Surplice, book of Canons, & other things were wanting.

In most of these cases the surplice, book of homilies, canons, &c., seem to have been supplied by the Churchwardens & certificates produced without much difficulty or delay. Seventy-three parishioners were presented for not coming to Church, & in the case of this Deanery all the orders made by the Court are set out, from which it will be seen that no penalty was inflicted in the majority of the cases. There were six presentments

for not having children baptised, in which only one order was made.

Bottesford. Hugonem Clater for not coming to the Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet "he can say litle to it." Unde Dominus injunxit ad frequentandum &c. et certificandum in prox et monuit ad solvendum feodum in prox.

Buckminster. W^m Ascough presented for not coming to the Church. 17 Oct. 1662 comparuit Joseph frater [15^d] dicti Willelmi Ascough et introduxit certificatorium sub manu Samuelis Dixon et idem vicarius certificavit se vidisse reum in ecclesia et presertim tempore sepulturæ Helenæ uxoris Jacobi Reade de Sewsterne defunctæ et dictus Josephus petiit reum dimitti Unde salvis feodis Dominus eum dimisit.

Croxton Keryall. Edwardum Hallam for not coming to the Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet frivole Unde Dominus Vic. Gen. injunxit ad frequentandam ecclesiam et certificandum in prox; et dictus Hallam subrisit "I thinke I shall not be there."

Dorotheam Smith et ejus filiam Franciscam Smith, pro simili. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuerunt et respondent frivole Unde Dominus monuit similiter ut contra Hallam.

Cold Overton. Elizabetham Taylor for not coming to the Church. 18 7^{bris} 1662 excommunicata prout apparet in libro excommunicationum. 16 Julii 1664 comparuit voluntarie [18^d] dicta Eliz. Taylor et humiliter petiit beneficium absolutionis a sententia excommunicationis contra eam [4^d] emanata Unde facta fide de parendo juri ac servando mandata ecclesiæ Dominus eam absolvit et restituit et monuit eam ad frequentandam ecclesiam parochialem et ad certificandum de conformitate sub manibus Ministri et gard. in secundam Curiam prox.

Edmundthorpe. Johannem Wright clericum presented for not reading the booke of comon Prayer & also for refusing to give the Sacrament. 19 Sept. 1662 comparuit et respondet he is not incumbent there. Dimititur donec aliquis &c. fecerit partem.

Robertus Bickerstaffe, Johannes Cecil, gardiani veteres Thomas Smith, Petrus Wilbourne, gardiani novi. They want a surplisse, but the reason is y^t y^e Minister will not weare (it).

27 Jan. 1662 comparuit Smith gardianus novus et fassus. Dominus vic. gen. monuit ad providendum suppellicium et ad certificandum citra secundam (curiam). Prefatum Johannem Wright for cutting ashes of the Glebe land & for the parsonage house being out of repaire.

19 7^{bris} 1662 comparuit respondet y^t he cut some trees articulate & employed them in reparation of y^e parsonage house unde dimittitur ut supra.

Howes. James Kempe & his wife presented for not coming to Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et tam pro se quam pro uxore respondet se presbyterum non habere et quoad Magistrum Shuttleworth qui ultimo incumbibat non fuit in ordinibus Unde Dominus monuit ad frequentandam ecclesiam de Claxton vel Harby et ad certificandum in prox.

27 Jan. 1662 apparitor introduxit certificatorium de frequentanda ecclesia et fecit fidem prout in certificatorio sibi per dictum Kempe tradito ex confessione Richardi Julyan gardiani Unde M^r Angel surrogatus salvis feodis dimisit.

Henricum Doubleday et uxorem pro simili. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit respondet frivole Unde Dominus monuit ad frequentandam ecclesiam et certificandum.

Knipton. Willelmum Beale clericum parochialem. Our P^{ish} Clarke w^{ch} we have now is not a fitt man for the place.

19 7^{bris} 1662 comparuit et Dominus ex informatione Radulphi Hotchkin rectoris certificatus de idoneitate dicti Beale eundem dimisit sine feodo.

Knipton. Edwardum Grewcocks for having children [18^d] unbaptised. 22 Junii 1663 introduxit certificatorium sub manibus rectoris et economorum de baptismo unde facta fide Dnus salvis feodis dimisit [15^d] moderatis feodis.

Isabella uxor dicti Edwardi Grewcocke presented for not coming to Church 22 Junii 1662 in persona viri Isabella ux. absolvitur et certificata [18^d] conformitate salvis feodis dimittitur.

Kirby Belers. George Latham & Elizabeth Latham for not coming to the Church 7 Novembris 1662 Certificate of conformity produced by apparitor in both cases.

Melton Mowbray. Martin Wormewell &

Thomas Storer gardiani veteres, & Francis Booth & the said Thomas Storer gardiani novi present that there was a Chappell in the towne of E. Kettlebie (Eye Kettleby) in the p^{ish} of Melton Mowbray w^{ch} is now converted into a barne by Thomas Wilcockes, Thomas Cloudesley, & Edward Garner, & the place reported to be the Chappell yard is now plowed upp by the persons aforesaid* & a bell w^{ch} did belonge to the said Chappell is taken away by the ladie Carey & sould to one M^r Henry Trigge now livinge in the towne of Melton Mowbray & what els is required of us in the booke of articles shall be p^{ro}vided very shortly.

Prefatos Thomam Wilcockes, Thomam Cloudesley et Edwardum Garner, presented ut supra. 19 7^{bris} 1662 citati preconisati comparuerunt et objectis respondendo asseruerunt y^t y^e Chappell arlate within 20 yeares last had bene sometimes an ale-house, sometimes a hogge-sty, & in y^e deare yeare these rondsents Thomas Wilcockes, Thomas Cloudesley, & Edward Garner repaired it & laid corne therein to be sould to y^e poore, & that they have solde the same about these 3 or 4 yeares wth y^e ground about it y^t it was no burial place wthin y^e memory of man w^{ch} were ploughed up & are so et aliter respondent negare Unde Dnus eos dimisit nisi quis se partem fecerit.

Prefatam Dominam Carey ut supra. In ecclesia Sancti Martini Leic. 31 Jan. 1662. Thomas Cloudesley nuntius introduxit certificatorium sub manibus gardianorum de nova campana sive nola per eundem Thomam Cloudesley provisa in usum capellæ de E. Kettleby vice campanæ articulatae et fecit fidem de veritate Unde Dominus acceptavit

* The following is an extract from the *Liber ex Officio* of the Archdeacon's Commissary, 1661-1663:

"Redmile. Richard Pears presented by 21 May, Thomas Browne & John Bateman, 1663, for abusing the Communion Tabell & making it a Taylor's bord to cut out worke in the chancell of Redmile & making up garments there. 26 Jan. 1663 comparuit et respondendo fassus est y^t he being a Taylor about a twelvemonth since did cut out a cushion for the pulpit of Redmile arlate upon the Coion Table & make it up there, & teaching schoole did before he was licensed in y^e teaching of petties there make or mend his own clothes, but since y^e Canons came forth he this Rondent hath, & will forbear to do y^e like or other such work there for y^e future et submitit &c. Unde Dominus cum pia monitione salvis feodis dimisit."

et monuit ad locandam eandem novam campanam sive nolan in campanili capellæ et ad certificandum in prox annunc.

Melton Mowbray. Prefatum magistrum Henricum Trigge prout supra. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et fassus est y^e he this respondent bought a bell taken out of y^e Chappell articulate which was sold by y^e articulate Lady Carey to this respondent about fiteene yeares agoe Unde Dominus dictum Trigge salvis feodis dimisit cum monitione.

Saltby. Thomam Melburne receptorem fructuum ecclesiæ impropriatæ. The Chancel of the Church of Saltby [15^d] aforesaid is out of repaire 27 Jan^{ui} 1662 Holcroft Nicholson gard. exhibuit [4^d] certificatorium suum de reparatione et facit fidem &c. et Dominus Vic. Gen. salvis feodis dimisit.

Stonesby. Wm. Raven presented for removing a seate from whence it anshently stood.

19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet negare but saith [15^d] it was removed about 1655 without his consent, & y^e this Respondent removed it to its ancient place et Dominus cum monitione dimisit salvis feodis.

Francis White for keeping 2^{li} back from the pore.

Peter Smith for absenting himself from the Church [15^d] 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit Arthurus Smith filius et nuncius submisit monitioni.

Statherne. M^r Francis Hacker presented for not coming to Church. 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondentem frivole Dominus monuit ad frequentandam ecclesiam et certificandum in prox.

William Gregory for the like 19 Septembris 1662 comparuit et respondet that he will not go to the Church obstinente animo Dominus pronuntiavit eum contumacen et in pænam contumaciæ excommunicandum fore decrevit.

Richard Rouse & John Dixon & Katherine Barnes, widow, presented for not paying the use of 40^{li} given to the poore & repaireing of Canones wthin the said p^{ri}sh.

26 Junii 1663 comparuit Richardus Rowse clericus et respondet interest 40^{li} in testamento Will^{mi} Hand dum vixit de London legatorum juxta ejus testamentum debite

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distributum fuisse pauperibus licet quoad strata sive pavimenta ex necessariis contingentibus non omnino observata fuerat intentio predicta hæcque pro parte sua respondet.

Charles Rowse & William Barker present that they want a surpliss & also a book of comon Prayer & a book of homilies.

7 Maii 1663 comparuit Rowse et respondet suppellicium et librum precum publicarum provisæ factaque fide Dominus quoad hunc articulum dimisit. Habet inducias ad providendum librum homiliarum citra Bartholomei prox et ad certificandum.

Somerby. Elizabeth Baxter presented for refusing to come to Church, but they (*sic*) promise to come hereafter. Comparuit Anna Chapman nuntius et respondendo fassa est allegavit tamen citra tempus citationis executæ dictam Baxter frequentasse ecclesiam constanter juxta [14^d] certificatorium sub manibus ministri et æconomorum apparitori traditum et fecit fidem &c. Unde Dominus cum monitione dimisit.

Three other similar cases.

Scalford. John Marshall & Stephen Hawood churchwardens present that the Transcript of our Register hath not beene as yet delivered into the Bishop's Registry.

Tit. 4. (2) There was given to our poore Thirty pounds by the Countess of Buckingham and twenty nobles by M^r Richard Biddles w^{ch} are put out for their use.

Waltham super Wolds. Robert Coxall & Maria his wife presented for not coming to the Church & admonished.

Welby cum Sisonby. Solomon Plummer & Richard Hughes churchwardens present that their Chappell was pulled downe; they are building it up againe.

Also wee want a surplice.

7 Maii 1663 citatus preconisatus comparuit Plumer respondet capellam restauratam et superpellicium provisum et facta fide etc. Dominus dimisit salvis feodis.

Ab Kettleby cum Holwell. Ambrosium Steele presented for absenting himselfe from y^e Church & admonished.

Nathaniel Bodeman & his wife presented for the same offence produced certificate of attendance at Church & were dismissed.

Goadby Marwood. Joan Armeson wife of Thomas Armeson presented for scanda-

lising Edward Glassopp's wife, William Simson's wife, Clopston's wife, & divers other men's wives with unsivlty & saith she meets them at unlawful tymes and unlawfull places & she is never quiet with one or other scouldinge soe that neither scarce man or woman can bee at quiet for her. 17 Oct. 1662^r comparuit fassa mæstitiam profitendo; Dominus injunxit ei ad agnoscendum coram ministro gardianis 6 primariis parochianorum et personis prenominitis offensis si interesse voluerint et ad certificandum in secundam (curiam). 16 Julii 1663 comparuit W. Robinson apparitor introduxit schedulam penitentiae cum certificatorio Unde Dominus facta fide dimisit.

Lóose in this book are the following papers showing how licenses for seats were applied for at Visitations:

I have here inclosed sent you Mr Hubbard's Certificatts. Pray send him a lycence by the bearer who comes on purpose for it, hee desires it may be written in parchment. I have by this bearer sent Ten shillings. Soe rests

Yor servant,
ROB. IRELAND.

MELTON,
endorsed.

THESE

FOR HIS EVER HONOURED FRIEND DOCTOR
ANGELL AT LEICESTER.

To the worshipfull Dr Angell at Leicester or the Judge Ecclesiasticall these may concerne. The Petition of William Hubberd Gentleman. Whereas the said William Hubberd doth pay cessement to the maintenance & reparation of the parish Church of Wiverby in the Deanery &c., & hath not any convenient seat in the said Church, & there is a convenient place in a cross alley at one end, & a seate set in the other end, & that the said William Hubberd hath already gained the consent of the Right Hon^{ble} St John Hartop, patron of the said Church, and . . . Harrison, parson, & that it will be no hinderance. . . . Royall Alley & rather an ornament to the Church than otherwise.

This Petition is that he may have the License of the Court to erect a convenient seat in the said Church & in the voyde place

aforesaid as in equity according to the order of the Church.

WILL HUBBARD.

At the request of the said William Hubbard we neighbouring Ministers have with the leave of Mr Harrison viewed the said voyde place and find noe cause but that a seate may be there placed.

IMMANUEL BOURNE,
Rector of Waltham.

JOHN DOWELL,
Vicar of Melton Mowbray.

These are to certify whom it may concern y^t I, Ro. Harrison, Rector of Wyfordby, doe judge y^e forementioned place convenient for Mr Hubbard to build a seate on.

Witnesse my hand,
ROBERT HARRISON.



St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near Oxford.

By J. OXLEY.

SEATED on the East Side of Oxford, about Half a Mile distant from St. Clement's Church, on the Descent of a gentle Hill, covered with a lofty Grove, rich in Pasture and watered with Springs, did King Henry I., induced by its vicinity to his Seat at Beaumont and to Oxford (whence might easily be sent them relief) as for its agreeable situation for Retirement and Devotion, erect a Chapel to the Memory of St. Bartholomew, with an edifice adjoining for Leprous Folk that should happen to be at Oxon or its neighbourhood, with a House for a Friar or Chaplain who should govern them, and for his Pains receive yearly six Marks."

Thus does Anthony à Wood commence his history of the picturesque and little-known ruins, which lie just outside Oxford, and are commonly called Bartlemas Farm.

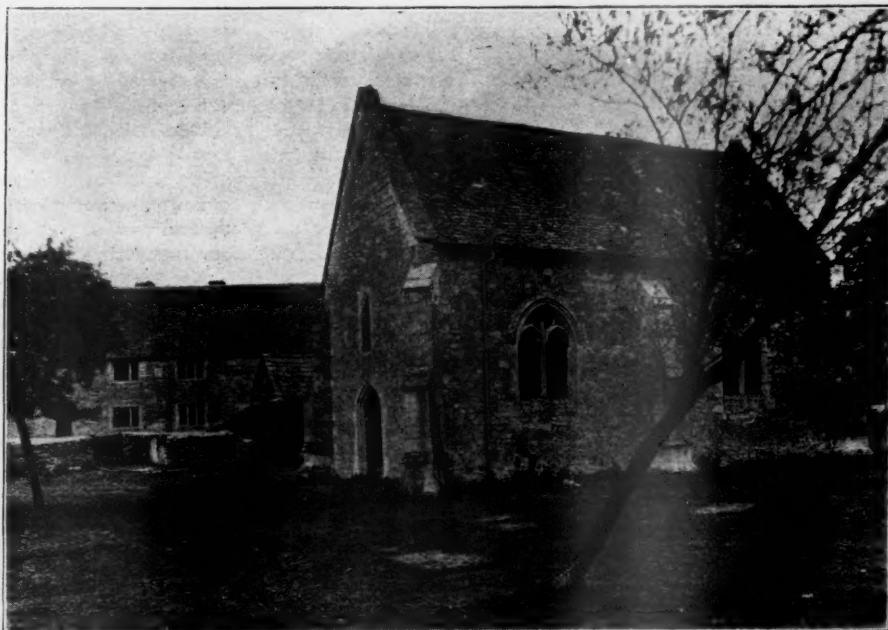
The initial expense of the Foundation was defrayed by the surplus from building the King's Palace, and "with Alms and

broken Meat from his Table, it sufficiently sustained itself."

As the original plan was to receive and sustain infirm leprous, and have twelve brethren and a chaplain, it rather suggests that the household must have been on somewhat extravagant lines. It is related, however, that many others contributed to this charitable design, and all appears to have gone on well till King Edward II.'s reign, when, owing to poverty, the number of brethren was reduced to six infirm and two sound,

great Contempt." Prejudice was evidently rampant even in Oxford, and Edward III., at the instance of Adam Broom, gave the hospital and all that belonged to it to Oriel College, to keep one chaplain and eight brothers. Town and Gown were, as usual, at variance, for "great quarrels arose," between the Mayor and Oriel College over the payments required, and the matter was several times brought before the Courts.

In 1643 the Hospital House was given over to persons who had the plague, and

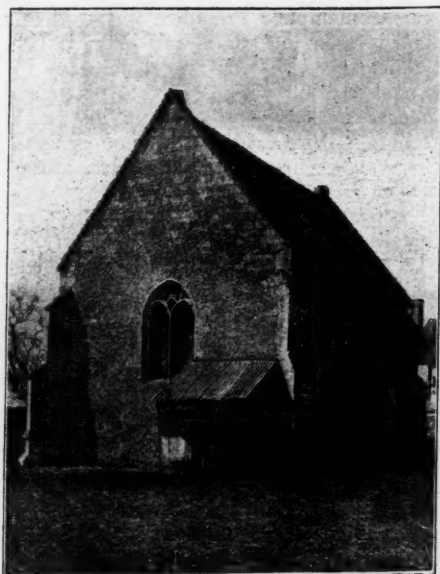


ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL: SOUTH SIDE AND FARM BUILDINGS.

each of whom was to have *qd.* a week paid to him by the Mayor and Bailiffs of Oxford. Indeed, says Anthony, "Edward II. would have restored it to its pristine Glory, had not a Special Matter intervened, Anno 1321, after the Leprous, at the Instance of the Saracens and other Enemies to the Christian Faith, had poisoned the Fountains Abroad. A multitude of them were burnt at Paris, and other parts Abroad; and these lay under shrewd Suspicion of the same Fact in England, were hated and their Hospitals in

about the time of the Siege of Oxford it was demolished.

Charity and self-interest appear to have gone hand-in-hand when the chapel was rebuilt, "for which pious end, John the son of Lawrence Serthe, a Person of a religious Turn, gave 18 Marks, upon this condition, that though at that Time he lay under no bodily infirmities, he might be elected into the Hospital upon a vacancy." The chapel is considered by the chronicler "a very sizeable Room, 29 Feet long, in-



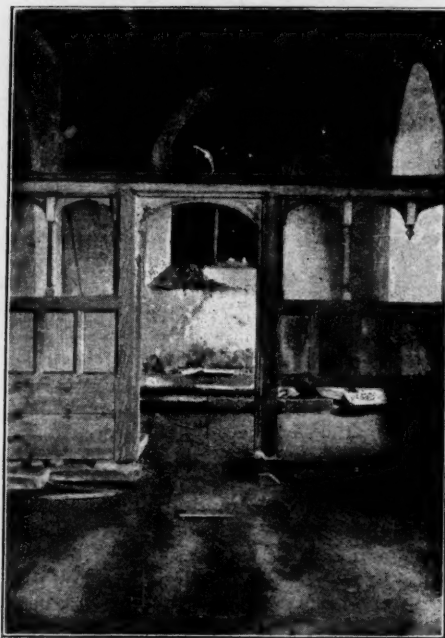
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL: EAST END.

cluding the Chancel, and 16 broad," but even as a bare ruin it does not seem large to-day, although it is extraordinarily unharmed by its many vicissitudes, thanks to the splendid thickness and solidity of its beams and masonry.

In its best days St. Bartholomew's Chapel must have been a noted place of pilgrimage, since one Burgwash, Bishop of the Diocese in 1336, granted forty days indulgence to all who would come to the chapel within the octave of the saint, and worship, with "Prayers, Oblations and Gifts" and—practical touch—"contribute relief towards the leprous Alms-Folk." Upon which, multitudes of people obeyed this injunction, and set up the image of the saint in the windows and on the wall of the chapel, "and no little Cringing and Adoration was paid him"—a description which is delightfully expressive. Processions with flowers and music and dancing were frequent "till the Reformation of Religion." But St. Bartholomew was not the only one to be honoured, for in King Edward III.'s time "many other Trinkets in the Chapel drew the Adoration of People: S. Edmund the Confessor's Comb, S. Bartholomew's Skin, the Bones of S. Stephen

and one of the ribs of S. Andrew the Apostle," and "Pilgrims came from afar to be cured by the Reliques. Such as were troubled by continual Head Aches by combing their Heads with S. Edmund's Comb received Cure." Oriel College, however, had a more keen eye to business, surely, than their modern benefactor gave them credit for, and conveyed the relics to their Church of St. Mary, Oxford, and when Queen Elizabeth's Act against images appeared, the figure of the saint was pulled down.

The Fellows of New College piously tried to revive some of the glories of Bartlemas, and on Ascension Day, "after their grave and wonted Manner, early in the morning used to walk to Bartholomew's," where the chapel was decked with flowers. Here they sang hymns, read Lessons, and offered a piece of silver; then they passed over a flower-strewn path to a well near by, and, after hearing an epistle and gospel, "echoed and warbled out from the Shady Arbours



INTERIOR OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL, SHOWING SCREEN, 1651.

harmonious Melody." The Fellows went by the old London Road and returned



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHAPEL: OLD NORTH DOOR
AND SOUTH WINDOW.

through Divinity walk over Headington Hill.

The well, near the chapel, was stopped up

by "the Rump People." The screen erected in 1651 is still standing, with the letters O. C. under the date, which Anthony à Wood attributes "to the Saints when here in Honour of their Great Commander"; others more prosaically refer them to Oriel College.

The "Saints," unfortunately, esteemed their commander more than the chapel, for they removed the lead of the roof to make bullets, "stole also the Bell," and generally put things "to bad uses."

In modern days the place has been turned into a farm, but the actual chapel has lately been handed over for restoration to what Wood calls "pious uses." It would be a happy thing if some religious shelter for old men could again rise up round it. The chapel is secluded, although it is near three college grounds, and, because it lies beyond Magdalen Bridge, is seldom visited by the tourist. At all times charming, it is especially so in spring, when daffodils and apple-blossom sway in the little enclosure. With all, its strength, pathos, and atmosphere of devotion, it unites a certain daintiness: probably most educated English Church people who saw it would instinctively think of George Herbert, or Nicholas Ferrar, or of the poems of Keble, Newman, or Neale. Many Oxford Saints must have wandered out here, and looked over the towers and spires across the (then) meadows, when the hospital was full of charity, and there appeared, as elsewhere, "a glorious city bathed in life and hope, full of happy people who thronged its streets, and bridge, and the margin of its gentle stream. But it was 'Breve gaudium.'"

In its ruins it expresses that which also experience gave to the music of John Ingle-
sant: "What before was joy, was now translated into sorrow, and the sorrowful transfigured to peace, as, indeed, the many shifting scenes of life vary upon the stage of men's affairs."




The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY IN THE HANDS OF THE RESTORERS.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.

(See *Antiquary* for 1907, N.S., Vol. III., pp. 253 and 288.)

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

 N p. 254 reference is made to Mr. Dawson-Turner's description of the state of the "Tapestry" in 1816. He described it as being injured at the beginning and very ragged towards the end. One point might have been noticed of some importance—namely, that when the Tapestry was brought to notice in 1729, the borders on three sides of the commencement of the roll were much injured and have since been "restored," but there was even then existing the very striking trefoil-headed opening in the building to the left of the first group showing the Confessor. This architectural form would appear to belong to a much later period than the assumed date of the Tapestry, and similar details are not seen elsewhere in the work, nor, so far as the author is aware, in any other design of the period in northern Europe. This detail may therefore be accounted for by some early "restoration" of this portion of the Tapestry.

With reference to the restoration of the end of the design, it seems to have been conjectured at one time that the outlines of the figures in the last scene, depicting the flight, had never been filled in with coloured grounds, and that the work had been left incomplete by the original workers. It is now impossible to decide the question by examination of the work.

Stothard claimed to have "discovered" the last horse and rider shown in the Tapestry among the "bundle of rags" of which the extremity was composed, but it is worthy of remark that the legs of the last man depicted in the drawing by Benoît (in 1730, Fig. 6a) can still be traced between the hind-legs of the "restored" horse, which latter appears to have been superimposed (Fig. 6c).

The bird-like figure, shown last but one in the upper margin by Benoît (Fig. 6a), was converted into a lion before Stothard's time.

With regard to the title over this much restored extremity both Thierry (*Histoire de la Conquête de l'Angleterre par les Normands*, sixteenth edition) and Bruce (*Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated*, 1856) speak of the title "ET FUGA VERTERUNT ANGLI" as bad Latin, but there appears to be classical authority in its favour.

The use of the word "At" instead of "Ad" in one of the inscriptions in the Tapestry—"Ad Hestenga Ceastre"—has been mentioned in favour of the Anglo-Saxon origin of the work, but according to Benoît's plate this is probably again due to an incorrect interpretation consequent on some "restoration" subsequent to his drawing.

The following *errata* should be noticed :

P. 254, column 1, line 20 from the bottom. It is very doubtful if the tapestry mentioned in the Bishop of Bayeux's report of 1563 is identical with that under discussion.

P. 257, column 1, line 11, for "Eps Odo Baculum tenens Comfor" read "Odo Eps Baculum tenens Confor."

P. 257, column 1, lines 14 and 17, for "Comfor" read "Confor."

P. 288, column 1, line 12 from bottom, for "the Conqueror" read "the Confessor."



At the Sign of the Owl.



WRITING in the Bibliographical Society's "News-Sheet," the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Mr. A. W. Pollard, says of his book on *Shakespeare Folios and Quartos*, 1594-1685, just issued by the Methuens: "Some of its theories will probably be upset, but (as far as the author knows) it is the first attempt that has been made to consider the Quartos bibliographically as a whole, instead of singly, and to apply to these and to the Folio of 1623 the methods of investigation with which students of incunabula are by this time familiar. Although it is pretty certain that some wrong deductions

must have been drawn and many points missed, it is hoped that by its method the book will have made at least a small step forward."

The first chapter of Mr. Pollard's book may perhaps surprise some readers, for in it he shows that the payment of authors had already begun, and that men were living by their pens when Shakespeare began to write. He argues that the existence of literary piracy has been much exaggerated, and that for plays as well as for other forms of literature it should be regarded as an exceptional and abnormal occurrence, the theory that the companies, which paid dramatists to write for them, submitted to be robbed of their rights on any extensive scale being incompatible both with common sense and with the manner in which the printed editions were put on the market.

At the October and November meetings of the Bibliographical Society Mr. Arundel Esdaile and Professor Osler dealt respectively with "The Bibliography of the Earlier English Romances and Novels," and with "The Library of Robert Burton." On December 20 Mr. H. B. Wheatley will read a paper on "Dryden's Publishers."

It is rumoured (says the *Athenæum*) that the Rev. Dr. Jessopp of Scarning will probably throw his remarkable library upon the market during next season. The library is of a very miscellaneous character, and includes gleanings from parochial registers, documents at the Record Office, monastic cartularies, bailiffs' accounts of the fourteenth century, etc., with elaborate Indexes of Personal Names. The collection of parochial histories and similar monographs is probably unique as far as East Anglia is concerned.

An interesting discovery has been made in the shape of a long-missing register, which has recently been restored to the parish church of Foulsham, Norfolk. It contains a record of baptisms, marriages, and burials at Foulsham between 1558, the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and 1686, the beginning of the reign of James II. The parish has now its records from the former date to the present

time. This register, and another of the same date, belonging to Bintree, a neighbouring parish, were found by a Norfolk church furniture maker among a number of old books which his wife inherited at her father's death.

Mr. Guy Francis Laking, Keeper of the King's Armoury, has in preparation a work on *European Armour and Arms*. It is intended for the general reader, but will also consider the requirements of the connoisseur, collector, and artist. The work will have an introduction by Baron de Cosson, and will be fully illustrated with photographs and drawings, many of which will be from the author's own brush. The publishers are Messrs. Bell.

Among Messrs. Constable's announcements I notice *Hogarth's London*, by the veteran London topographer, Mr. H. B. Wheatley, a title which suggests a pleasant book; and *A History of English Dramatic Companies, 1558-1642*, by Mr. J. Tucker Murray, in which much unpublished material is to be used.

A little more than 200 years ago, on October 29, 1709, the convent of Port Royal was finally suppressed. Miss M. E. Lowndes, Litt.D., has written a volume, which Mr. Henry Frowde is publishing immediately, entitled, *The Nuns of Port Royal, as seen in their own Narratives*. These narratives have an almost modern ring. The author points out that certain figures—a St. Theresa or St. Catherine—are clouded to our understanding by a veil of mysticism, but those of the seventeenth century are depicted with the clear-sightedness of a highly analytic, semi-rationalizing epoch, and appear before us, not as saints, but as very human women. The volume will contain a number of illustrations.

Mr. David Cuthbertson, sub-librarian of Edinburgh University Library, has written an account of the library, and a description of some of the rarer books and manuscripts, which will be published by Messrs. Otto Schulze and Co.

I have received the report for 1908-1909 of the Council of the Devon and Cornwall

Record Society, which was presented at the annual meeting of the Society at Exeter on November 12, and heartily congratulate the members on the good work they are doing. The registers of various parishes in both counties have been printed, and the "Feet of Fines for Devon and Cornwall," "Hooker's History of Exeter," the "Constantine Subsidy Rolls," and an "Index to the Cathedral Registers," are among the other records which have appeared or are appearing in the Society's *Transactions*. A variety of offers of records suitable for publication have had to be declined owing to the want of funds. All antiquaries and genealogists in the two counties should support this society.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. announce an interesting typographical and literary enterprise. A special fount of type has been designed and cast after the fifteenth-century type of Jenson, the famous Dutchman who worked at Venice in the fifteenth century, and who died in 1483. In this Renaissance type the Dents will print a series of reprints, to be called the Renaissance Library, edited by Mr. Edward Hutton. The first issues will be Marlowe's *Hero and Leander*, 1584, and *Le Poesie di Lorenzo de' Medici*, in two volumes—the first complete edition of Lorenzo's poetry that has ever been printed.

Mr. G. G. Butler is shortly publishing, through the St. Catherine Press, Ltd., *Colonel St. Paul of Ewart, Soldier and Diplomat*. Horace St. Paul, of Ewart Park, Northumberland, Colonel of the Staff of the Austrian Army, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Secretary of Embassy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, and Colonel of the Royal Cheviot Legion, after varied experiences on the Continent, ending with four years of diplomatic life in Paris, came to England in 1776, bringing with him many records of his active career abroad. Chief amongst these, preserved in admirable order for the past 120 years at Ewart, is the complete diplomatic correspondence which from 1772 to 1776 passed between himself as British representative in Paris and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England. Mr. Butler's book will

comprise this correspondence, with the addition of footnotes and of so much comment as seems required to explain what is otherwise not clear; and some interesting private letters have been added which throw light on the diplomat's personal feelings and character.

A charming book promised by Mr. B. T. Batsford is Mr. G. M. Ellwood's *English Furniture and Decoration, 1680-1800*, of which the main attraction is to be an array of nearly 400 examples from photographs, many of them specially taken for the work. So complete a collection of photographs as is promised will make a desirable volume.

Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, writing in the *Globe*, says: "The finds of Greek papyri in Egypt still continue to bring to light unknown treasures of literature, and the *Sitzungs-Berichte* of the Berlin Academy contains a meagre description of a work of the greatest importance, which will, we hope, shortly be published. A papyrus which, from the style of writing, may be assigned to the second century before the Christian era was found buried with a mummy. On being unrolled, it was found to be an ancient encyclopædia in art, science, and literature of those days. It begins with a list of legislators, sculptors, painters, architects, and mechanics. It is evidently a compilation from some larger work, and may have been used for educational purposes. In general information it is rich, for it gives a list of the 'Seven Wonders of the World,' and the highest mountains and longest rivers, and also a list of the chief temples, shrines, and holy fountains known to the Greeks. The work shows distinct signs of being an Alexandrine composition, and it mentions new library works and authors quite unknown to us, who had evidently a local celebrity. Such, for example, is Abdaraxos, a Phœnician engineer, who did much work in Alexandria, and also Dorion, who invented a terrible machine called the 'Ender of War.' A full publication of the work will show who were considered the leading men of Hellenic science, art, and literature, and afford much interesting information."

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

IN the new volume (vol. xxii.) of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* there are several papers of special interest. Under the title of "Romano-British Remains at Cobham," Mr. Reginald Smith reports fully on the continued excavations at Leigh Hill, Cobham, where many pits have been thoroughly examined and a considerable quantity of pottery found. Close by this first-century settlement a Bronze Age burial was found in laying out the grounds of Leigh Court. Mr. Smith describes the discovery, and discusses the type of urn found therewith. The paper is particularly well illustrated. Numismatists will be interested in "A Hoard of Roman Bronze Coins of the Tetrarchy, from the Brooklands Motor-Track, Weybridge," by Mr. G. F. Hill, reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Mr. P. M. Johnston may usually be depended upon for a thorough and careful architectural description of some Surrey church, and this time it is the picturesque old church of West Horsley. The paper is illustrated by a number of excellent plates. The first and longest paper in the volume, which should, perhaps, have been named first, represents much careful labour. It is "On Some Armorial Ledgers in the Cathedral Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, and the Persons they Commemorate," by Mr. A. R. Bax, with many illustrations from rubbings, and abstracts of wills of persons commemorated. Other papers are: "The Civil War in Surrey, 1642," by Mr. H. E. Malden; "The Parsonage or Rectory Manor of Godalming, and a Fourteenth-Century Custumal thereof," by Mr. P. Woods; "Notes on Temple Elfold," by Mr. C. H. Jenkinson; a further instalment of Surrey Church Inventories (*temp.* Edward VI.), communicated by Mr. R. A. Roberts; and "Notes on the Lumley Monuments at Cheam," by Mr. G. Clinch.

The Parish Register Society of Dublin has issued to its members two substantial volumes as its publications for 1908, vols. v. and vi. of their issues. Vol. v., a substantial tome of 300 pages, contains *The Registers of St. Catherine, Dublin, 1636-1715*, and is edited by Mr. Herbert Wood. For the earlier years of the period (1636-1687) the editor has had to make use of the St. Catherine's entries in a manuscript in Trinity College, which is in a somewhat damaged condition, entitled "Extracts from y^e several Parish Registers of y^e city of Dublin." The earliest surviving register of St. Catherine's parish begins in 1679, and extends to 1744. There are a few curious entries, such as "Joe y^e Foole," who was buried in October, 1713; and occasionally a touch of history, as in the record of the burial in May, 1691, of "Mark Bagott, w^{ch} was handg for a spy"; but such departures from the formal entry are uncommon. Vol. vi., of a little over 100 pages, contains *The Register of the Union of Monkstown (co. Dublin), 1669-1786*, continued to the year 1800 from Parochial Returns, edited and pre-

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sented to the Society by Mr. H. S. Guinness. There are appendixes of "Extracts from Hearth Money Roll," 1664 and 1666-1667, and of a "Parliamentary Return of Families in the Union of Monkstown, 1766," which shows the numbers of Catholics and Protestants respectively at that date. Both volumes are admirably printed and thoroughly indexed. Genealogical students, especially those interested in Irish families, are deeply indebted to the Dublin Society, and to the editors who undertake and perform so faithfully the laborious and monotonous task of transcription, and who are responsible for the useful introductions and invaluable indexes.

Three more parts of the publications of the Viking Club are before us. The first is the new part (vol. ii., part 4) of the *Old-Lore Miscellany*. Its most important contribution is a first attempt to tackle the question of "The Scandinavian Place-Names of Sutherland," with a map, by Mr. James Gray. Mrs. Jessie Saxby concludes her lists of "Shetland Names for Animals, etc."; while Mr. J. Mowat begins what promises to be a useful bibliography of "Books and Pamphlets relating to the North of Scotland, with Special Reference to Caithness and Sutherland." Among the many shorter articles and notes we notice "Dunrobin," with a fine photographic view of Dunrobin Castle; and extracts from the records of the Synod of Caithness and Sutherland, which show that that Presbyterian body was taking special steps to denounce witchcraft, charming and counter-charming, and the like, so late as 1728. The other two publications are *Caithness and Sutherland Records*, vol. i., part 3 (thirteenth century), and *Orkney and Shetland Records*, vol. i., part 7 (sixteenth century).

The last part (July to September) of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society has a historical paper of some importance in "Lord Castlehaven's County Cork Campaign in 1643." For archaeologists there is "Notes on a Stone Circle in Co. Cork," with an illustration, by Captain B. T. Somerville; for bibliographers, a further supplement by Mr. E. R. McC. Dix to his "List of Books, Pamphlets, etc., printed at Cork in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries"; and for architects, "Architecture in Cork, 1859-1909," by Mr. Arthur Hill, with several fine plates of buildings. There are also continuations of two serial papers, and an illustrated note on "Castle Inch, Co. Cork."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

AT the annual meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA in October, Dr. Sturge in the chair, a satisfactory report was presented.—Mr. H. J. Thouless exhibited a fine series of stone implements, chiefly axes, from Peru.—Mr. H. Dixon Hewitt exhibited, on behalf of Mr. F. Russell, a fine series of Paleolithic implements found at Snarehill and Brettenham. Other exhibitions were made by Messrs. Halls and Newton and the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy.—Mr. W. G. Clarke read some notes on striated Neo-

lithic implements found by him during the past year. He said that he had made a number of simple experiments to determine how easy or how difficult it was to scratch fine chalcedonic flint, such as that on which most of the roughly parallel scratches appeared. The flint had in most cases a horn-coloured interior, with a patination resembling a bluish bloom, on which the scratches appeared white. By examining these striations under a microscope their peculiar character was at once manifest, and the ridiculousness of the suggestion that they were due to casual scratching immediately disposed of. It at once became obvious that the striations were caused by some very hard substance, under great pressure, the flint being fractured in all directions, thus allowing the light to penetrate, and giving the characteristic white appearance. In many of the scratches the bottom of the groove was fairly smooth, but the sides were so rugged and battered as to make it seem certain that the flint was ground away. When the scratches reached to the edge of the implement, there were often very extensive abrasions and batterings, and it was not improbable that some of those on the edge of Neolithic implements, hitherto considered as due to the utilization of the implements by Neolithic man, really owed their origin to the same cause as the scratches. Any conceivable form of tillage of the land seemed quite inadequate to scratch such material. On the sandy heathlands, where many of the striated implements had been found, when a stone was struck by a plough or a harrow it was simply forced aside, or further into the soil; there was nothing on which it could be kept rigid while it was scratched by the ploughshare, and local farmers ridiculed the idea. He then enumerated experiments made with a diamond, quartz, flint, and steel, on the lustrous surface of these implements, and said it was possible, by fixing the stone and grinding hard, to make a scratch, which bore absolutely no resemblance, when examined microscopically, to those on the implements. He considered as utterly inadequate to account for these striae any explanation that did not include something as hard as flint applied under great pressure. And geological knowledge apparently afforded no other possible cause of these striae than glacial action. Virtually all the striated implements were highly lustrous; some had been re-chipped subsequent to striation, and a certain number of scratches ended at places where the flint had apparently been splintered off—not artificially chipped. He added that Mr. W. H. Burrell, F.L.S., had also examined some of these scratches microscopically, and found that the deepest approximated to a depth of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. By means of a drilling machine, with a flint fabricator as drill, and a pressure not exceeding 2 cwt., he had produced scratches very similar in appearance to those naturally caused, though not so wide and deep as some. In conclusion, Mr. Clarke referred to recent researches into the Cambridgeshire boulder clays, and to the recent Presidential address at the meeting of the British Association, as lending collateral support to Dr. Sturge's theory.

A meeting of Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was

held on November 10, when the honorary secretary, Dr. Alfred Harvey, read a paper of great local interest, illustrated by many beautiful slides, on "Church Furniture and Decoration of the Later Renaissance Period in Bristol."

In moving the adoption of the report at the annual meeting of the subscribers to the BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS on October 19, Professor Gilbert Murray said that the past year had been remarkable for the exceptional interest and important work that had been accomplished. The time had passed when literary scholars could afford to speak slightly of archaeologists, and archaeologists were goaded into a reciprocal contempt of scholarship. Most sensible students now realized that the whole of Greek life, thought, and language, was too vast a subject for one man to master at first hand. He knew that in his own work he could hardly move a step without referring to the work of the archaeologists. The School at Athens took men every year to the soil of Greece, and let them handle the actual stones of the Parthenon and Erechtheum, and study the actual marks of a fifth-century chisel, walk over the trade roads and the battle-fields, and have the unforgettable experience of seeing the actual possessions of the ancient Greeks emerging from the earth under their eyes. There was something there which never could have been found in books.—The Director of the School, Mr. R. M. Dawkins, then gave an account of the excavations of the School during the past year. Messrs. Wace, Thompson, and Peet had excavated two prehistoric tumuli, one in the Valley of the Spercheois, and the other in the Plain of Thessaly. These tumuli were formed by the debris of primitive villages of the Neolithic Age, the remains of successive settlements being one above another. The results of these excavations went to show (1) that this prehistoric culture developed along lines quite separate from those of the Ægean civilization, with its centres at Crete and Mycenæ, and (2) that until that period North Greece was still in the Stone Age. At Rhitsona, the ancient Mykalessos in Bœotia, Professor Burrows and Mr. Ure had continued their excavations of a large archaic cemetery, and found tombs richly furnished with vases and figurines. This year had seen the completion of the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia. Besides this new ground was broken by the discovery of Mycenaean remains at and near the sanctuary of Menelaos. The interest of this excavation lay chiefly in the fact that nothing of the Mycenaean Age of bronze had yet been found at the classical site of Sparta, where nothing was earlier than the beginning of the Iron Age, and therefore of the classical Greek period. And the discovery of these earlier remains suggested that here was the site of Mycenaean Sparta, the town which in its latest times saw the reign of the Homeric figures Menelaos and Helen, just before the dark age of the Dorian invasion. Artemis Orthia was the goddess who presided over all living things, animal and vegetable. In the latter capacity she was honoured by the dedication of sickles, of which numerous examples had been found. The mass of votive offerings would cast much light both on the nature of the goddess and on the still unsettled question of

the principles on which such offerings were made in Greece. It was seldom that a continuous series of relics from a popular Greek shrine extending over many centuries had been found. A series of slides, drawings, and photographs, was shown to illustrate this account of the excavations, which are fully published year by year in the annual of the School.

A country meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on October 9 at Gilsland, the object being to view the excavations which have been carried out there under the superintendence of Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. F. G. Simpson. The site of the excavations, according to popular Arthurian legend always called the "King's Stables," is in reality that of a mile-castle, which was slightly excavated in 1886, of which a report with plan is given in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society*, vol. ix., p. 162. Mr. Simpson said the structure, the largest of its kind yet known on the line of the Wall, was 70 feet by 60 feet inside, with walls 9 feet 6 inches thick. These mile-castles, as the name given to them betokens, existed at intervals of about a mile right along the Wall, projecting from its south face. They had gates in their northern and southern faces, and thus formed guarded passage-ways through the great barrier. The pivot-holes at the sides of the massive gateways just unearthed show the position and arrangement of the doors of the various periods. These gateways, a springer stone of one of which was discovered, had been half walled up in later Roman times. Remains of buildings discovered within mile-castles have hitherto been very fragmentary, but in that at Gilsland the foundations of two structures run along almost the entire east and west sides, with walls 2 feet thick, occupying about half the area of the castle, and of the same date. Any doubt that might have existed as to whether the Wall and mile-castles were contemporaneous is put at rest by these excavations, as the two have been found to be bonded together. Placed against the great Wall which forms the north wall of the mile-castle, and to the east of the north gateway, is a flight of stone steps, or rather the remains of them; they probably led to a platform which presumably occupied the top of the great Wall, it being here 8 feet 6 inches thick; these steps, however, not being tied into the Wall, but simply built against its south face, are evidence of a period of reconstruction. The blocking of the western half of the north gateway at the time of reconstruction is interesting—the first instance in a mile-castle, though there are examples in the forts. The two buttresses, each 4 feet 9 inches wide, projecting into the interior 3 feet 10 inches, flanking this gateway, are very massive; one—on the west side—stands to the height of 7 feet 6 inches. The portion of the great barrier to the west of this gateway is about 9 feet high, consisting of fifteen courses, the three lowest forming an offset. The west side of the south gateway has been destroyed, but the east side of it remains. Objects of interest found include a small unfinished altar, two mill-stones, five coins—Faustina the Elder, Gallienus, Maximian (two), and Constantine II.—pieces of scale armour, two incised gems from rings, two fibulae,

pieces of window-glass and pottery, including Samian ware, etc.

Members then proceeded to the vicarage garden, through which a fine stretch of the Wall runs diagonally, which, with the Vallum, was explained by Mr. Bird, the Vicar of Gilsland, who also showed some stones *in situ* on the site of the Vallum, which appear to have formed a hearth, and are probably post-Roman. An old bell, and the pewter plate, the latter of the Commonwealth period, both from Over Denton Church, were also exhibited by him.

In the *Proceedings* of the Society it is added that 15 yards of the Wall, which was standing several courses high, though covered up with fallen material, have recently been demolished. This fragment was in a field on the north side of the road near the vicarage, and was a continuation of the fine piece running diagonally through the vicarage garden. A cottage has been built on the piece of land, which belonged to the Earl of Carlisle, in the sharp angle formed by the road and the Wall; and though it is understood a special condition was attached that the great barrier should not be interfered with, these remains have been entirely removed by the builder of the house, and thus he gets an additional strip of land about 3 feet wide the whole length of his yard, and more room for his out-offices! A shorter piece of about four or five courses of the Wall, still *in situ*, is in danger of falling, as it is somewhat undermined. As Lord Carlisle has taken all possible care to insure the preservation of objects of antiquity on his estate, he will doubtless be greatly perturbed by this unnecessary destruction.

On November 10 Dr. Villy lectured before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Roman Occupation of the West Riding." In the course of his address the lecturer said that there were three roads passing through the North. The first started from Chester, and, going through Northwich, ultimately reached Manchester, and thence continued into the West Riding in the direction of Huddersfield. From that point the tracing was indefinite, but there was little doubt that it passed not far from Castleshaw, probably got to Tadcaster, across the Wharfe, and communicated with York. That road would be of great importance, setting up as it would communication between Chester and York. Dr. Villy dwelt on the fort at Castleshaw, and alluding to the finds made there, he said that the pottery discovered belonged to the first century. He also dealt with the fort at Slack, where had been found tile stamps of the 4th Cohort B.R.E., the nationality of which had never been definitely fixed. The auxiliaries of the Roman army, Dr. Villy in passing remarked, formed an interesting study. The legions, 6,000 strong, were nominally Italians, but the auxiliaries were recruited in the conquered countries. They had the Sarmatian Horse, and he thought they might not be far wrong in regarding them as the predecessors of the present Cossacks. At Ilkley they got the Lingones from France, at other places there were traces of Moors, so at that time they could imagine a very strange mixture of peoples in the North, what with the legions, the auxiliaries, the hangers-on, and

the camp-followers. As to what had become of the original natives in these parts, nobody knew. It seemed exceedingly doubtful that they became civilized and assimilated like those in the South, for it was recorded that at times, in spite of the huge garrisons, the country was upset because of the people in the hilly country being ever ready to do an injury to the Romans whenever they could. From 150 to 200 A.D. the North of England was in an uproar, until the Emperor Severus took the matter properly in hand. It was a fairly well accepted fact, however, that the North of England as a whole, if conquered, was in a sullen state, and, so far from being friendly, was always ready to do the invaders an injury.* The second road was from Manchester to Ilkley, and in dealing with this, the lecturer pointed out, it was not correct to assume that the Romans always made their road straight. In the plain, flat country that policy was as a rule carried out, but in hilly country the roads were laid out by landmarks, and he pointed out how in the neighbourhood of Denholme, Harden Moor, and Riddlesden, the straight lengths were of very short distance. The third road ran from Ribchester, past Elslack to Skipton, across Rumbolds Moor to Tadcaster and York, thus giving a complete line across the country from east to west. This road was kept on a low level, seldom reaching a height of 450 feet. In conclusion, the lecturer dealt with the excavations at Elslack, of which he showed a few photographs.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on November 10, Mr. F. Legge spoke on "Prehistoric Egypt."

The second meeting of the session of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 16, when Mr. John Hewitt read "Notes upon the Roman Remains exposed at Allen's Buildings, Bridge Street, Chester, 1909; compared with the Discoveries made in 1863, with an Attempt to prove the Site to be that of a Roman Basilica." The address was illustrated by photographs and drawings; and relics found upon the site were exhibited.

On November 3 Miss Russell Davies lectured to the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on "Some Aspects of Town Life in the Middle Ages," giving vivid pictures of domestic and street life in London and Oxford and Lewes in the time of Edward I.

Other meetings have been the visit of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Lampeter on November 3, when the members received a civic welcome, an interesting exhibition was held, and in the afternoon several papers were read; the meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in November, when Mr. C. Crossland read the first of a series of papers on "Halifax Bibliography"; and the annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY in October, which was made specially interesting by a visit to the old churches of Aughton, Bubwith, and Skipwith, in the Selby district.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A HISTORY OF DUNSTER. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. Many plates and other illustrations. London: St. Catherine Press, Ltd., 1909. Two vols. Royal 8vo., pp. xxii, 596. Price 30s. net.

The charm of Dunster, with its dominating castle, and its picturesque High Street, wherein the quaint old octagonal market-house at once attracts the attention of every visitor, is well known to all lovers of the West Country. At last the history of town and castle has found worthy and adequate treatment in the two handsome volumes before us. Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte has written on the subject before (in the pages of the *Archæological Journal* for 1880 and 1881), but this is the first time the history of the Dunster families, the Dunster castle, and Dunster town has been thoroughly set forth. The author has not only had recourse to the usual printed and manuscript sources, but he has had access to a large mass of documents—land-conveyances, court-rolls, and the like—preserved in thirty-eight boxes in the muniment room of the castle. The results of his researches are set forth with ample detail and abundant references in a readable and authoritative narrative. Sir Maxwell Lyte has threaded the general history of the town and castle on the family history of their successive owners, the Mohuns and the Luttrells. The story of the Mohuns covers the period from 1066 to 1404, the date of death of the Lady de Mohun, who, in 1376, had sold the reversion of the Castle and Manor of Dunster, and of other manors, to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell. The latter lady, the earlier history of whose family is carefully traced, died in 1395, and so predeceased Lady de Mohun. Her son, Hugh Luttrell, shortly after the death of the latter, entered into possession of the Dunster property, and the Luttrells have held Dunster ever since. The earlier chapters of the book are somewhat dry, and closely packed with details of descent, but as the work proceeds the atmosphere enlarges. It is impossible in this brief notice to name the many points at which effective illustrative use is made of the household accounts and other Dunster muniments. These extracts contain much to interest antiquaries generally, and would in some cases bear more annotation than they here receive. Besides the chapters of which the history of the Mohuns and Luttrells forms the main thread, there are others on the civic and manorial history of the town and on its topography, on the history of several other manors comprised within the parish of Dunster, and on the castle, church, and priory. There are many curious and amusing particulars of eighteenth-century election contests. Several appendices deal with collateral family history, family arms, seals, etc., with a list of the priors of Dunster, and another of its vicars and curates. The plates consist chiefly of family portraits, and of views from photo-

graphs, capitally reproduced, of the castle, town, and neighbourhood. There is a full general index. The two substantial volumes, of which the paper and presswork are particularly good, form a valuable addition to the Somerset library, and will be valued by many antiquaries outside the bounds of that county.

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FOLK-LORE AND FOLK-STORIES OF WALES. By Marie Trevelyan. Introduction by E. Sidney Hartland, F.S.A. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Foolscape 4to. Pp. xiv, 350. Price 10s. 6d. net.

In outward guise this is one of the handsomest folk-lore volumes which we have seen for a long time past, while its contents are remarkable in large degree for their freshness and originality. Miss Trevelyan has been fortunate in having access to considerable family and other manuscript collections, and has herself collected much matter at first hand from old inhabitants, as well as from ministers and others who are in close touch with the older generation of Welsh folk, who are the chief depositories of the lore which is likely soon to die out. There are, of course, in the book, as in every folk-lore collection, a good many things which belong to the common stock of popular belief and practice; but these are a comparatively small part of Miss Trevelyan's stock-in-trade. She has a fund of anecdote, and a great many legends and traditions and folk-stories which will be new to no small extent even to students who are fairly familiar with the printed collections of Welsh folk-lore. Her book, in fact, as Mr. Hartland remarks in his brief but suggestive introduction, "fills many a gap of the previous record, and helps us materially to an insight into the mind of bygone generations." Mr. Hartland points out that the dominant note of Welsh lore, as of Celtic lore generally, is that of sombre mysticism, and there is abundant justification for the remark in these most interesting pages. Miss Trevelyan promises that if the present work finds favour, she will follow it up with a collection of the genuine fairy-lore of the Principality. We trust she will speedily be encouraged to fulfil her promise. Books on folk-lore are numerous; but collections with so much new and original material as this comely, well-printed volume contains, are comparatively rare.

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CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book I., circa A.D. 1400-1422. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1909. Demy 8vo. Pp. xlv, 348.

This volume of the important series of Letter-Books, for the printing of which we are indebted to the City Corporation, is, to our mind, rather less interesting than some of its predecessors, inasmuch as it deals with a period when civic affairs were at rest, and national affairs become the chief interest. As the dates show the book covers the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. The entries reflect the currents of national life. A plot to seize Henry of Lancaster and to replace Richard II. on the throne, the renewed war with France, outbreaks of rebellion

in Wales and Scotland, constant appeals by the King to the city for money—both for military purposes and for such domestic matters as the outfit and escort of his second daughter, Philippa, married by proxy to the King of Denmark—and frequent attempts to put down Lollardy and heresy, are among the chief matters indicated and illustrated by the entries in Letter-Book I. With regard to Lollardy, there are interesting notices of Sir John Oldcastle's escape from the Tower, and of various instances of "handing over to the secular power" for burning in Smithfield of "heretics." The movements of Henry V. throughout his French campaigns up to 1421 can mostly be traced in the entries. The internal affairs of the city which find notice include various trade disputes, questions of ecclesiastical precedence, and disputes with the University of Cambridge regarding Sturbridge Fair. The volume ends with a record of cases of adultery in the city between 1401 and 1439, and a collection of statutes and ordinances regulating the office of King's Purveyor. Dr. Sharpe's introduction gives, as usual, a luminous conspectus of the contents of the volume and of their bearing on civic and national history.

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THE DODDERIDGES OF DEVON. By the Rev. Sidney E. Dodderidge and H. G. H. Shaddick. Illustrated. Exeter: *W. Pollard and Co., Ltd.*, 1909. Royal 8vo., pp. 63. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The Dodderidge Library at Barnstaple is one of the earliest examples of a free town library in England. It was founded by John Dodderidge in 1664 by the gift to the town of 112 volumes, chiefly Latin theological works in folio. A building was erected for it by the Mayor and Corporation, of which a view is given; but the collection, as augmented by other gifts, is now housed in the North Devon Athenæum in the same old town. The other early gifts were sixty-seven volumes by Joseph Ayres of Pilton and 149 by various other donors. In the eighteenth century the library was little used, and by 1824 nearly sixty of the books were lost or destroyed. It is pleasant to know that the Bibliotheca Doddridgiana is now duly cared for by the town to which it was originally presented. On pp. 42-51 of the volume before us there is a full catalogue of the books as they are at present. They consist chiefly of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century theology, with a few volumes of the fifteenth century. The Dodderidges are one of the oldest of Devonshire families. The authors of this little book give an interesting account, well referenced, of its origin and distribution, with biographical sketches of some of its leading members in days gone by. Two of these are known to all the world—Philip Doddridge (1702-1751), the famous Nonconformist minister, who for twenty-one years was pastor of the Castle Hill Independent Church at Northampton, and whose *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul* is a devotional classic; and Sir John Dodderidge, the Judge (1585-1628), whose tomb, with that of his wife, is familiar to visitors to Exeter Cathedral. The illustrations include views of the old manor-houses connected with the family, of Dr. Doddridge's chapel at Northampton, and the library building at Barnstaple, and portraits of Philip Doddridge and the Judge. That

of Sir John Dodderidge, which forms the frontispiece, is finely produced in colour from the striking portrait at the Society of Antiquaries. The book is a distinct addition to the Devonshire library, and is valuable both biographically and bibliographically.

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BOOK PRICES CURRENT, vol. xxiii. By J. H. Slater. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 763. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The new volume of the "Bookman's Bible" is particularly useful, and, moreover, particularly encouraging to the average or general collector. Its record deals in the main with books which interest such a collector. There is no one specially outstanding feature—beyond the very full and careful record of the Amherst sale—nor does any one class of books predominate. The books sold cover a large field of varied and general interest, and the record of their prices will be of the greatest use to the general collector. It is encouraging also, because it marks a decline in prices. Mr. Slater points out that while collectors' books of what he calls the highest grade, such, for instance, as the first edition of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, which fetched £1,085 in March, "show no tendency to decline in value, but rather the contrary . . . those books of an ordinary character, such as are met with every day and appeal to by far the greater number of buyers for obvious reasons, are to be got now at much less cost than was possible some ten or a dozen years ago." This will be a good hearing for many bookmen. Few of us, comparatively speaking, can ever hope to possess the big fish of the sea of books, and it is consoling to know that the smaller fry can be had at less outlay—that is, that more of them can be bought for the money—than was possible some years ago. The average price obtained during the season, £3 11s. 10d. per lot, was fairly high, but this was due to the great prices realized by expensive books at a few sales, such as those of the Amherst and Beaufoy libraries, and of the libraries of Lord Polwarth and Lord Dormer. The volume is as valuable a guide and as indispensable a companion as any of its predecessors.

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WINDOWS: A BOOK ABOUT STAINED AND PAINTED GLASS. By Lewis F. Day. Third edition. 300 illustrations. London: *B. T. Batsford*, 1909. Medium 8vo., pp. xii, 420. Price 21s. net.

Mr. Day's work on *Windows* has long occupied an honourable place in the library of the arts and crafts. This third edition, revised and enlarged, and in part re-written, with all the old illustrations freshly reproduced by the new and improved processes that have been introduced during the last few years, and with new ones added, makes the book quite indispensable. Mr. Day's point of view is that of the craftsman and artist. He traces the development of stained glass making from its earliest beginnings, with regard both to workmanship and the art of design, with a variety of supplementary chapters on Style, Jesse Windows and others, Story Windows, Windows Worth Seeing, and the like. Mr. Day has a thorough mastery of the subject from the inside practical craftsman's point of

view. An able and practical designer himself, he is well versed in both the historical and the technical aspects of design and workmanship, and being the master of a pleasant and lucid style, he is able clearly to set forth the results of many years of observation and study, of reflection and research, in pages which must be the delight of all who take an interest in the fascinating subject of painted and stained glass, whether as craftsmen or amateurs. The very numerous illustrations, which are of many countries and of all periods, are not merely for the embellishment of the book, but fulfil a most useful and necessary purpose in elucidating and explaining the text. They are admirably reproduced; the clearness of rendering of details being a marked feature. The book, which is very thoroughly indexed and handsomely produced, must long remain the standard work on its subject.

* * *

FARNHAM, ESSEX: PAST AND PRESENT. By J. G. Geare, M.A. Six illustrations and pedigree. London: *George Allen and Sons* [1909]. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 201. Price: cloth boards, 1s. 6d. net; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. net.

The rector of Farnham, Essex, has here written a book which is an excellent example of how, on a small scale, the history of a parish should be written. The ample references show that, besides the ordinary printed materials, Mr. Geare has had recourse to manuscript and original sources for the history of the manors and the early holdings and tenures in his parish. A brief sketch of the old church, which was demolished in 1858-59, and of which there is not much in the way of account or description extant, is followed, after a description of the present church, opened in 1859, by a chronological account of church goods, from the days of The Guild of Our Lady (1515 and later) to the present time. Other chapters trace carefully the succession of the rectors and churchwardens, with much incidental matter bearing upon social conditions and local customs. Especially interesting is the account of a local attempt to solve the Labour Question in 1832 by a scheme fixing rates of wages, and attempting, apparently, "to find work for all, good, bad, and indifferent." "All sorts of schemes of outdoor relief," says Mr. Geare, "were afloat throughout England. In many parishes, like this, payment by scale was adopted—known as the 'Roundsmen System'—the labourers being let out among the surrounding employers. The effect was that all fared alike, whether industrious or idle, and the labouring population lost their independence, and degenerated into paupers, bound to toil, but labouring 'with the reluctance of slaves and the turbulence of demoralized freemen, for their bankrupt master, the parish.'" The Farnham scheme lasted but a very short time, its end being hastened by the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Some pages of extracts from the churchwardens' accounts abound with interesting entries, showing the variety of means of relief adopted in the early years of the last century. Among the remaining chapters three are specially good, "Social Life of the Past," "Parish Registers," and "Field-Names and Place-Names"—the last a very suggestive chapter. We have read the book, which is well written through-

out, with continued interest, and heartily congratulate Farnham on having its history written in so sensible and so pleasant a manner.

* * *

THE ROMANCE OF SYMBOLISM. By Sidney Heath. With many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1909. Square 8vo., pp. xiv, 238. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This handsome volume does not cover quite so wide a field as the title might suggest; the sub-title adds the defining words, "And its Relation to Church Ornament and Architecture." The book is intended for popular reading, and treats lightly, and in an interesting way, a host of religious and ecclesiastical symbols. Needless to say, many of the sections would bear much amplification; but within the limits Mr. Heath has set himself, he conveys pleasantly and instructively a large amount of information. We are glad to see that he throws cold water on the claims of so many parish churches to possess "Sanctuary Knockers." Most of these so-called "Knockers" are simply closing-rings. On p. 172 Mr. Heath rightly remarks that "representations of the Trinity in stained glass are extremely rare, they having nearly all been removed with other 'idolatrous images,'" and mentions examples at Trottescliffe, Kent, and at Trinity Church, York. He might have added the "Trinita" in a fragment of mediæval painted glass, which may be found in a vestry window of the little church at Rodmell, in the Ouse Valley between Lewes and Newhaven, Sussex. The illustrations consist of fourteen good plates, mostly from drawings by the author, and a large number of smaller drawings, also from Mr. Heath's clever pencil, in the text, of which they are genuinely illustrative. The book is carefully indexed, and in every way well produced.

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HISTORY AND ETHNOGRAPHY OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI. By G. M. Theal, Litt.D. In 3 vols., with maps and plates. Vol. II. London: *Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd.*, 1909. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 523. Price 7s. 6d.

The first volume of this comprehensive work, which appeared two years ago, related the history of the Portuguese in South Africa from 1505 to 1700. The volume before us is concerned with a shorter span of time—1652 to 1751—but it deals with a period and with matter of the greatest importance, for it tells the story of the foundation of Cape Colony by the Dutch. A third volume, yet to come, will give an account of the Dutch, Portuguese, Hottentots, and Bantu to September, 1795, the date of the conquest of Cape Colony by the British. The story of the foundation of Dutch power in South Africa has never before been told so fully in so accessible and readable a form. Dr. Theal knows the subject as few men know it, and has produced a most interesting narrative. It is a story of difficulty and struggle with slaves and native tribes, of experiments with plants and fruits, occasionally of internal dissensions and strife, of a gradual widening of the area of civilization, and a gradual development of the luxuries of life, as well as of the arts and crafts,

industries, and pursuits indispensable to the organized existence of a small community far removed from civilized lands. The political relations between the Cape as one of the Dutch possessions and other European powers are not ignored; but the story in the main is the record of gradual race development and triumph—the record, in short, that is familiar in the history of all efforts of colonization, but which is here connected with problems and trials somewhat different from those experienced in the founding of other colonial dominions. We much miss an index; and a bibliographical appendix would have been useful.

* * *

A GUIDE TO THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, MALDON. By the Rev. Leonard Hughes, B.D., Vicar. Illustrations. Maldon: *Gowers, Ltd.* London: *Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd.* [1909.] Demy 8vo., pp. 34, lxiii. Price: paper, 2s. 6s. net; cloth, 3s. 6d. net.

Many visitors to the fine old church of All Saints, Maldon, as well as the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, will thank Mr. Hughes for the preparation of this book. In three brief chapters he describes the exterior of the church, noting its various architectural points and the interior, and gives an outline from scanty materials of its history. There are no less than seventeen appendixes, largely documentary, which contain much useful matter. No. VI. contains "Church Notes," made by the Rev. Dr. Clark from the yearly accounts of the Maldon Borough Chamberlain (1458-1664). They show, especially in the seventeenth century and last quarter of its predecessor, an unusually lavish provision of wine and sugar for the preachers; but Mr. Hughes is quite wrong (on p. 31) in describing "Negus" as the favourite drink of the Puritan times in the middle of the seventeenth century. That seductive compound was not invented (by Colonel Negus) until the time of Queen Anne. And when he denounces the Puritans for their lack of toleration during the period of their ascendancy, he seems to forget that when the tables were turned, and their foes were triumphant, toleration was equally unknown. The little book is liberally illustrated by eleven plates of views of the church (exterior and interior), and by a number of cuts in the text. Mr. Hughes deserves thanks for the care with which he has prepared this useful guide to a splendid church; it is a pity that it is not printed on better paper.

* * *

Many booklets and pamphlets are on our table. Mr. F. J. Bigger, the well-known Ulster antiquary, sends a print of his paper on an almost untouched subject—*Irish Penal Crosses (1713-1781)*—i.e., the roughly-made crosses and crucifixes made and used secretly during penal times. These rough wooden relics of persistent faith, of which many well-produced illustrations are given, with their clumsily-cut devices and inscriptions and figures, have a pathos all their own. From York comes a seasonable and charming booklet, *The Christmas Waits and Minstrels of Bygone York* (York: *E. Story, Micklegate*, price 6d.), by Mr. T. P. Cooper, with seven illustrations. Mr.

Cooper tells the story of the city "Waits," from days long gone by, and has made his attractive publication of some permanent value by including therein the "Ordinances of the Minstrels' Guild of York," as they were revised and approved by the Lord Mayor and Council in 1579. We have also received the *Hull Literary Club Magazine*, vol. iii., part v., which contains abstracts of many interesting papers read before the club during the session 1908-09; *Overthrusts at Tintagel*, by Mr. H. Dewey, a strikingly able paper on a difficult geological problem, reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society; Mr. W. H. Goodyear's *Amiens Cathedral* and Mr. Bilson's *Rejoinder*, a paper with many fine illustrations, dealing with that subject of architectural refinements on which Mr. Goodyear's views have roused so much controversy, extracted from the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and a booklet of interest to Freemasons on *The Ancient Constitutional Charges of the Guild Free Masons*, edited by John Yarker, with two illustrations (Belfast: William Tait, price 2s. 6d. net).

* * *

Several reviews and magazines reached us too late for notice last month. In the *Scottish Historical Review*, October, the outstanding articles are "The Appointment of Bishops in Scotland during the Mediaeval Period," by Bishop Dowden; and "Brunanburh and Burnswark," by Dr. George Neilson, in which the much-disputed site of the battle is positively identified with Burnswark Hill in Dumfriesshire. The *Architectural Review*, October, contains a very interesting article by Mr. Lawrence Weaver on "Memorials of Wren," illustrated from the Wren manuscripts and drawings. The November number is specially strong in measured drawings of various architectural examples of details which should be of much value to students. The *Reliquary*, October, is the last number to be issued under Dr. Cox's editorship. We note in it, especially, "Some Notes on the Old Palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury at Croydon," by Dr. J. M. Holson; and a paper on "Lenton Font, Notts," by Mr. C. H. Eden. These articles and the whole number are well illustrated. In a good number of the *Essex Review*, October, Mr. T. W. Huck gives an illustrated account of "Some Early Essex Maps and their Makers." Mr. J. French's "An Essex Seclusion" is an account of many interesting personal associations with the village of High Laver; and among the other contents is a paper on the "Dedham Grammar School," by the late Rev. C. A. Jones.

* * *

We are sorry to see that with the October issue of *Fenland Notes and Queries* that useful publication is to be discontinued. The Rev. W. D. Sweeting, who has edited it for eighteen years with conspicuous zeal and ability, is retiring, on account of advancing age, from the work, and the publisher, who, much to his credit, has carried on the journal from the start entirely at his own risk, thinks it desirable, owing to various circumstances, to discontinue it. We cordially echo the hope he expresses that "at no distant date *Fenland Notes and Queries* may reappear under the auspices of some learned society or private individual."

The outstanding feature of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, is Mr. C. E. Keyser's architectural account of the church at Little Wittenham, liberally illustrated by nine good plates. At the rebuilding of this church in 1863, a chapel which was filled with monuments and brasses "was pulled down, the monuments broken up, and the brasses removed, some being thrown into the neighbouring horse-pond, from which they have recently been recovered!" *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, March, is a very belated issue. The extracts, of which a first instalment is given, from the "Farming Woods Sporting Journal," 1770-73, seem to us hardly worth the space they occupy. In *Travel and Exploration*, November, Dr. W. T. Beeby has an illustrated article of some antiquarian interest on "Mediaeval Games of North Italy." The *East Anglian*, October, contains some interesting extracts from the Cambs. "Gaol Delivery Rolls," illustrating cases of sacrilege in the fifteenth century. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, October, the *American Antiquarian*, June-August, and the *Annual Report* of the United States National Museum for the year to June 30, 1908.



Correspondence.

Dr. Nelson, who is preparing a work on *Ancient Stained Glass in England, 1150-1500*, writes to say that he will be very glad to receive information from any clergy whose churches contain glass of this period. A short description of the glass, accompanied by an indication as to its position in the building and its date, would be most helpful, and would be duly acknowledged in the work when published. All communications should be addressed to Dr. Philip Nelson, Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

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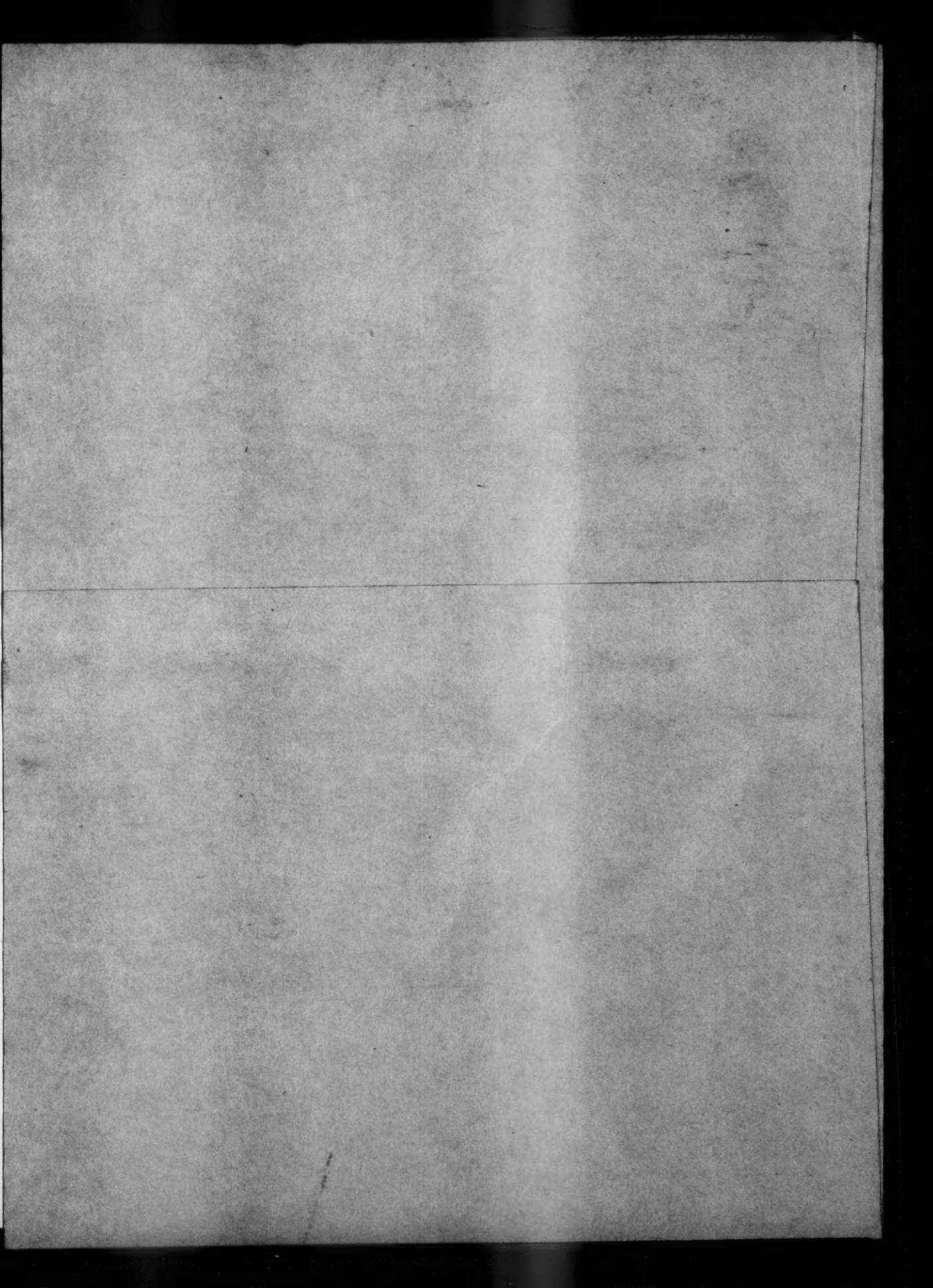
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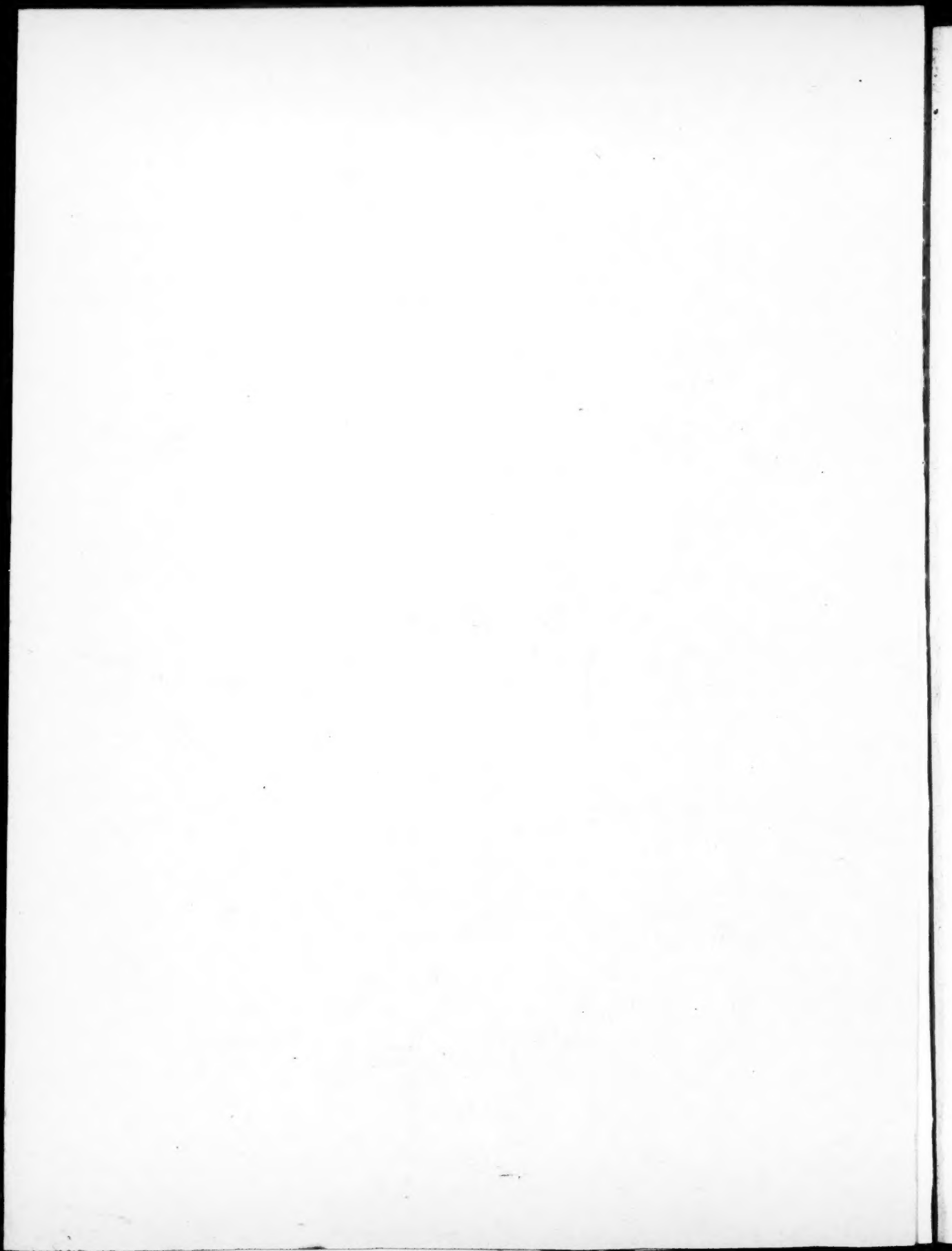
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